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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 661--77th Congress

Chapter 496--2d Session

H. R. 7349

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 661

MAKING FUNDS AVAILABLE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR JULY, 1942. Provides that all purposes and objects of expenditure under H. R. 6709 (Public Law 674 - 77th Cong.) are authorized and provided for the month of July, 1942. Provided, that if, at any time prior to August 1, 1942, H. R. 6709 shall become a law, the foregoing provisions of this Act shall thereupon cease to be effective.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 7349

July 2, 1942	H. R. 7349 was introduced by Rep. Tarver and was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as reported.
	H. R. 7349 was debated and passed the House as reported.
	H. R. 7349 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
July 6, 1942	Senate Committee reported H. R. 7349 with amendments. (Senate Report not printed.)
	Senate debated and passed H. R. 7349 as reported.
	Print of H. R. 7349 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
July 7, 1942	House agreed to the Senate amendments, with an amendment.
	Senate agreed to the House amendment.
July 9, 1942	Approved. Public Law 661.

LIBRARY
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7349

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 2, 1942

Mr. TARVER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

For the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and for other personal services in the

Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $618,509, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such services, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $1,000,488, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia in said Office of the Secretary not to exceed the total amount provided in the Budget schedules for such purpose under this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services, and the appro-

priations made in this Act shall be available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed $1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $25,000 of the appropriations available for salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture permanently stationed in foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) : *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed abroad may enter into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or

written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray insecticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make microfilm or other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs, and alterations; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motorcycle and not to exceed three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (including one for the Secretary of Agriculture, one for general utility needs of the entire Department, and one for the Forest Service) and purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at not to ex-

ceed $1,500, including the exchange value of one such vehicle, for official purposes only; for official travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the Department; and for other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, $98,341, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $131,605, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries of em-

ployees engaged in the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles, and that this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appropriation made for any bureau or office for which such service is performed, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1922 (5 U. S. C. 543) : *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made, may maintain stocks of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, but not to exceed in the aggregate $200,000 in value at the close of the fiscal year, and the appropriations of such bureaus, offices, and agencies available for the purchase of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials shall be available to reimburse the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses current at the time supplies are allotted, assigned, or issued, or when payment is received; for transfer for the purchase of inventory; and for transfer pursuant to the provisions of section 601 of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided further*, That the appropriations made hereunder shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses for purchasing, storing, handling, packing, or shipping supplies and blank forms, and there shall be charged proportionately as a part of the cost of supplies issued an amount to

cover such salaries and expenses, and in the case of blank forms and supplies not purchased from this appropriation an amount to cover such salaries and expenses shall be charged proportionately to the proper appropriation: *Provided further*, That the facilities of the central storehouse of the Department shall to the fullest extent practicable be used to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate bureau storehouse activities in the Department: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of expenditures, transfers of funds, or other transactions hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Total, Office of the Secretary, $716,850.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor, including salary of the Solicitor at $9,000 per annum, and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, $210,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations

as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $1,937,749, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed the total amount set up in the Budget schedules for such purpose under this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and dis-

play of agricultural motion and sound pictures and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, $400,144, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $189,691, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $467,291; for preparation and display of exhibits, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department and with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies, and State, interstate, international, and other fairs or events held within the United States, $60,832; for the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, including cooperation with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies, $68,905: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount

which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding $300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of $10,000 may be used for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of specialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That in the preparation and distribution of duplicated and photographic material for the Department, the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information",

current at the time such services are rendered or when payment therefor is received, may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from the applicable appropriations, to cover charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including depreciation, maintenance, and repair) and other necessary expenses.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For all printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided, $1,300,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212–220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed $250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall

direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for parity payments under section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with such payments: *Provided further,* That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed $550,000.

Total, Office of Information, $1,700,144.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed $1,200 for newspapers; for dues,

when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, $107,030, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $46,055, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed $127,822 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-

priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377–379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301–308), and of the Acts supplementary thereto", the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, $720,000.

Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in advance, $720,000.

Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations", approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373–376, 380, 382), $2,880,000.

Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386–386b), $67,500.

Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), $15,000; and the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), $10,000; in all, for Alaska, $25,000.

Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experiment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386d–386f), $50,000.

Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,

1935 (7 U. S. C. 427–427g), $2,463,708: *Provided*, That of this amount $63,708 allotted in the fiscal year 1942 to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population shall be apportioned in the fiscal year 1943 in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from such sum in the fiscal year 1942.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, $6,926,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants to States and coordination of research: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto (7 U. S. C. 361–386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, $165,905; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the Department of Agriculture and co-

ordinate the research work of the Department with that of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts, and make report thereon to Congress.

Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, $90,592: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, at his discretion, transfer such property and equipment, including the library, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, formerly maintained by the Department of Agriculture, as he may deem necessary and advisable to the experiment station of the University of Hawaii, which has been conducted jointly and in collaboration with the former Federal station under the Act of May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386–386b); and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

In all, salaries and expenses, $256,497.

Total, Office of Experiment Stations, $7,182,705, of which amount not to exceed $154,780 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia, $1,150,000, of which amount $700,000 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act: *Provided,* That not more than

$5,000 of this appropriation shall be used to further the chemical phases of the soybean investigations, except the routine analytical work for plant production, now being conducted at Urbana, Illinois, and such $5,000 shall be available only for the expenses incident to the transfer of such investigations to Peoria, Illinois, for absorption by the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301–308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), $1,480,000.

Additional cooperative extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary

of Agriculture to the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, $555,000.

Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), $12,000,000.

Alaska: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), $13,950; and the provisions of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343c), $10,000; in all, for Alaska, $23,950.

Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act

to Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f–343g), $100,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, $14,158,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341–348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county, and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and distribution of educational material designed to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges, $646,458, of which amount not to exceed $552,710 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Extension Service, $14,805,408.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, for

conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized activities of the Department of Agriculture, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public agencies or organizations, $528,798, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $2,178,372 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed $1,893,928 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of the chief of bureau at $10,000 per annum: *Provided, however,* That if the

total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That in addition the Secretary may, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this appropriation for the purpose of administering and performing the functions of the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the Agricultural Marketing Service, such sums as he may determine necessary from other appropriations available to the Department: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of June 5,

1930 (7 U. S. C. 541–545), independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed $500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with this work, $223,795.

Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, $26,624,730.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discretion, make inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be

deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $172,000.

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings absolutely necessary to carry on the experiments, $811,000, including $12,500 for

livestock experiments and demonstrations at Big Spring or elsewhere in Texas, to be available only when the State of Texas, or other cooperating agency in Texas, shall have appropriated an equal amount or, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have furnished its equivalent in value in cooperation for the same purpose during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made: *Provided,* That of the sum thus appropriated $242,580 may be used for experiments in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount $45,000 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, $715,000: *Provided,* That of said sum $265,182 may be used for researches concerning the cause, modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention of the disease of contagious abortion of animals: *Provided further,* That fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed for agencies of the United States Government, in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, $3,575,669, together with $1,450,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made under this head for the fiscal year 1940, and $1,013,331 of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, in all, including reappropriations, $6,039,000: *Provided,* That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as hereinafter provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such

animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further,* That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than $25 for any grade animal or more than $50 for any purebred animal.

Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern cattle ticks, $276,000: *Provided,* That, except upon the written order of the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs or expositions where the Department of Agriculture makes exhibits or demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work carried on by the officials or agents of the

Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $5,000 of the amount herein made available may be used to purchase and supply beef to the Seminole Indians of the Big Cypress Swamp area, Hendry County, Florida, during the time that deer infested with cattle ticks are being removed from said area and until such area is restocked with deer: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture, his agent or agents, in cooperation with the duly constituted authorities of the State of Florida, is authorized to conduct tick eradication on the Seminole Indian Reservation in the State of Florida under the provisions of the laws of that State.

Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and other methods, either independently or in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county authorities, $102,000.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions

to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of animals, $666,000.

Meat inspection: For expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of June 30, 1906, as amended by the Act of March 4, 1907, as extended to equine meat by the Act of July 24, 1919 (21 U. S. C. 71–96), as authorized by section 2 (a) of the Act of June 26, 1934 (31 U. S. C. 725a), and as further amended by the Act of June 29, 1938 (21 U. S. C. 91), including the purchase of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing, $6,147,000.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151–158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, $223,718.

Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of $30,708 of the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved

August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851–855), entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, $12,688,387.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed $305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided*, That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the

meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That the sum of $5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $3,500,000 contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, $12,688,387, of which amount not to exceed $645,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed $377,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401–404), including investigations, experi-

ments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated-butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed $5,000 for the construction of buildings, $764,757.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other branches of the Department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm buildings; *Provided,* That the cost of any building erected, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed $2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $213,710.

Arlington Farm: For continuing the maintenance of a

general experiment farm and agricultural station on the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia, and in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 18, 1900 (31 Stat. 135, 136), as amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1030–1057), $51,109.

Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal production and for the study and control of cereal diseases, for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the investigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution of weeds and means for their control, $579,895, of which $25,000 shall be available for investigations concerning the control and eradication of whitetop, bindweed, and other noxious weeds.

Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investigation of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, including the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and the control of diseases, $448,355, of which sum not less than $14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,

and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and byproducts, $65,890.

Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid, or dry-land conditions, $230,788: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment of any new field station.

Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas, clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas, and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to the improvements of pastures; and for the investigation of forage-crop diseases and methods of control, $358,500.

Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, viruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of developing methods of control and eradication and determining their application, $258,460.

Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of culture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods

of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing, and utilizing these products, and for studies of the physiological and related changes of such products during processes of marketing and while in commercial storage, $1,444,439.

Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop production on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining the productivity of irrigated soils, $142,220.

National Aboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191–194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel expenses of employees and advisory council, $54,892, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting landscape architects without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investigations in seed and plant introduction, including the study, collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries and from our pos-

sessions, and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant and plant-disease collections and surveys, $301,403.

Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter, soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil, and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable, or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published, together with the names of the manufacturers and of the persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for investigations of the causes of soil infertility and the maintenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, including phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments, and their suitability for agricultural use, $338,931.

Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations and surveys, $205,430.

Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of

sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to sugar plants, $371,225.

Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling, $126,950.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, $5,192,197, of which amount not to exceed $1,133,110 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same, to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect neces-

sary buildings: *Provided,* That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed $7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was $7,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary of Agriculture; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water and including the payment of rewards under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and

technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service: *Provided further,* That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment, and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies and materials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further,* That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimbursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the work on

which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management control, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,* That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, $573,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise;

the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided,* That where, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and maintenance of sanitary, fire preventative, and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and develpment and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; acceptance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Cooperative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated and made available until expended for scaling services requested by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national

forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506–509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, including lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521), and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505, 564–570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service, and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, $12,766,446: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

Water rights: For the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands

or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests, $10,000.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and unappropriated public forest lands, $100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with and advice to timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, $114,000.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other pur-

poses of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f–581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, $556,500.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, $255,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, $1,000,000.

Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, $202,629.

Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics under section 10, $119,000.

Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining and

demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion, climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for developing preventive and control measures therefor, $133,000.

In all, salaries and expenses, $15,830,075; and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498); *Provided,* That not to exceed $886,034 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the

reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote continuous production of timber on lands chiefly valuable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564–570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, $4,000,000, of which not to exceed $72,418 and $2,500 shall be available for personal services and for the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of Columbia.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513–519, 521), $354,210, of which not to exceed $50,540 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Forest Service, $20,184,285.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, including not to exceed $59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,000,000, which sum consists of the balance of the amount

authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635), and parts of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 by the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed $7,500: *Provided further,* That there shall be available from this appropriation not to exceed $38,000 for the purchase of land and buildings at Portland, Oregon, for the storage and repair of Government equipment for use in the construction and maintenance of roads.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Department of Agriculture, other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, universities, and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-

ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, individuals, associations, and scientific societies, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total cost not to exceed $15,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $106,044.

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of noxious weeds

and plants; and to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the development of methods of analysis, $349,251.

Agricultural engineering investigations: For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture; for investigating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineering problems relating to the processing, transportation, and storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physical characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of investigations and preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, $323,733, of which amount not to exceed $20,000 shall be available for the construction of a water tower fire protection system at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of

naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and compilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), $118,456.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, $897,484, of which amount not to exceed $508,133 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses connected with investigations, experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act

of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151–167, 281, 282), to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, individuals, or with foreign governments; including the employment of necessary persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost for the construction of any building shall not exceed $1,500 and the total amount expended for such construction in any one year shall not exceed $7,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services, $160,000.

Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and nuts, $408,630.

Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Japanese beetle, $382,275: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and

application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, may be necessary, $71,585: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed.

Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, $163,740.

Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, $10,160: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, $382,570.

Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm disease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio Valley, $356,475, to be immediately available: *Provided,* That, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certification of products out of the infested areas to meet the require-

ments of State quarantines, $92,190: *Provided,* That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting ornamental trees and shrubs, $199,680.

Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco, sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, $324.020.

Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including research on the European corn borer, $374,395.

Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts

as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary to accomplish such purposes, $185,970: *Provided,* That, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further,* That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, $148,439.

Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Thurberia weevil and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, $483,135.

Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding stock, $82,100: *Provided,* That the rates at which such sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting man, household possessions, and animals, $175,105.

Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identification and classification of insects, including taxonomic, morphological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other agencies concerned with insect-pest control, $140,000.

Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in connection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods, $20,775.

Control investigations: For developing equipment or apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfecting plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests, determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of insect-pest control, $66,585, of which not less than $10,000 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical problems relating to the composition, action, and application of insecticides and fungicides, $122,915.

Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or otherwise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20, 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated thereunder, $41,235.

Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export, and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof, including construction and repair of necessary buildings, plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering the United States from Mexico, $719,550: *Provided*, That any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe of domestic plants and plant products when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties

as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, $30,710: *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, $5,142,239, of which amount not to exceed $694,730 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "For forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 168, 169), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $1,949,000; of which amount $175,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; $1,044,000 of said amount

to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and $730,000 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities and private agencies in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $163,500.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and

value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951–957), $757,435: *Provided,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton: *Provided further,* That estimates of apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, $1,118,655.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture, independently and in cooperation

with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided,* That officers and employees who, under proper authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed three cents per mile: *Provided further,* That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the Department shall be

received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, $468,837.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, and for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 131), $367,450: *Provided,* That samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm or food products may be sold under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511–511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to

provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501–508), as amended, $850,000.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce Agency Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce", as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a–499r), and the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them", approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491–497), $175,585.

Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables, and to fix standards for baskets and other containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables, and for other purposes", approved August 31, 1916 (15 U. S. C. 251–256), and the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits

and vegetables, and for other purposes", approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257–257i), $10,400.

Cotton Quality Statistics and Classing Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton", approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the classification of cotton, to furnish information on market supply, demand, location, condition, and market prices for cotton, and for other purposes", approved April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471–476), $481,945.

United States Cotton Futures and United States Cotton Standards Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the duties imposed upon him by the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended March 4, 1919 (26 U. S. C. 1090–1106), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 51–65), including such means as may be necessary for effectuating agreements heretofore or hereafter made with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, for the arbitration or settlement of disputes

with respect thereto, and for the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements, $492,483.

United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, $767,958.

United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, $456,415.

Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes," approved August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1275–1290), $82,890: *Provided*, That not to exceed $250 of this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade.

Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August

15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181–229), $389,544: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said Act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture or a court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever necessary, authorize the charging and collection from owners of a reasonable fee for the inspection of brands appearing upon livestock subject to the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of determining the ownership of such livestock: *Provided further,* That such fee shall not be imposed except upon written request made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Board of Livestock Commissioners, or duly organized livestock association of the States from which such livestock have originated or been shipped to market.

Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91–99), $30,700.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121–134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes", $171,715.

Total, salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, $6,785,512, of which amount not to exceed $1,651,861 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed $163,481 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home Economics for conducting either independently or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, $368,890.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1–17a), and as further amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1059), $469,587, of which amount not to exceed $157,525 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a–590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply

or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed $2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed $15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That reproductions of such aerial or other photographs, mosaics, and maps as shall be required in connection with the authorized work of the Soil Conservation

Service may be furnished at the cost of reproduction to Federal, State, county, or municipal agencies requesting such reproductions, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $501,315: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for expenditure if any emergency appropriations are made available for administrative expenses in administering the funds provided in regular appropriations to the Soil Conservation Service.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installation, $1,339,429.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-

tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, $20,510,812: *Provided*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For research and demonstration work in soil conservation control measures, including research and demonstration work in fire control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, $75,648: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

Total, salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, $22,427,204, of which not to exceed $1,301,585 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g–590q) and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281–1407) (except the making of payments pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed $50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, $450,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944, for compliances under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided*, That no part of such amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 202 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and not to exceed $4,000,000 shall be available under the provisions of section

202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of said Act, including research on food products of farm commodities: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1943, for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1943: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1943 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said Act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, from time to time, transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1942, 1943, and 1944 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and likewise the amount appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for such purchases for such grants

in the 1941, 1942, and 1943 programs under such Act; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof: *Provided further*, That beginning with the fiscal year 1942, each appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect any program administered through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may, in the discretion of the Secretary be reimbursed out of the then current appropriation for the agency affected, for a fair share of the administrative expense, as estimated periodically or in advance by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of maintaining registers of indebtedness and making, out of such Agricultural Adjustment Administration appropriation, set-offs under the order entered by the Secretary on May 8, 1937, as heretofore or hereafter amended, in favor of any other agency of the Government: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1942 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1942 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections

7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers.

PARITY PAYMENTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, there are hereby reappropriated the unobligated balances of the appropriations made under this head by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and the Secretary is authorized and directed to make such additional commitments or incur such additional obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for the crop year 1942: *Provided,* That of the amounts hereby made available, not to exceed $5,000,000 may be expended for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia (including personal services) and in the several States (exclusive of expenses of county and local committees), including such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments, establishing normal yields, checking performance, and related activities in connection with wheat,

cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secretary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided for in section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended: *Provided further,* That such payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made with respect to a farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1943 is not in excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the agricultural conservation program, and, if such allotment has been exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted to the commodity is in excess of such allotment. The Secretary may also provide by regulations for similar deductions for planting in excess of the acreage allotment for the commodity on other farms or for planting in excess of the acreage allotment or limit for any other commodity for which allotments or limits are established under the agricultural conservation program on the same or any other farm.

If the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1942 and

the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed $3,513,498, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed $400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere: and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-

tion of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expendi-

ture of funds appropriated by such section, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1943 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by such section or for the purposes of such section.

SUGAR ACT OF 1937

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100–1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, $47,462,910, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEES

During the fiscal year 1943 the Secretary of Agriculture may expend not to exceed $17,500 from the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501–1518 and 55 Stat. 255–256), $8,572,954, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

FARM TENANT ACT

LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014–1029), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said Act, $500,000

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010–1013),

including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $1,591,182.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r–590x, 590z–5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $202,585, of which not to exceed $11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed $551,100) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed $83,700) and 5 (not to exceed $65,200) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.

567–568), and Acts supplementary thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed $30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements; in all, not to exceed $700,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936,

approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901–914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $300 for newspapers; financial and credit reports, $3,500,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901–914), $10,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act and shall be considered as made available thereunder; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of time contained in section 3 (c) of said Act; and the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to

issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, $3,500,000.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For general administrative purposes, including maintenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at a cost of not to exceed $7,500 for any one building, repairs, and other expenses, $105,855; which appropriation may be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement, from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equipment, and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

INTERCHANGE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within

the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

WORK FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS

During the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture transfer to the Department of Agriculture for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That the limitation

on expenditures for purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles in the field service shall be interchangeable between the various bureaus and offices of the Department, to such extent as the exigencies of the service may require: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles, tractors, road equipment, and boats, and parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, in whole or in part payment for vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of such vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats purchased by him: *Provided further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may be used during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying vehicle for official purposes in the District of Columbia.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-

tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed $1,000 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; contract stenographic reporting services; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and special reports by personal service without regard to the provisions of any other Act; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks to be used only for official purposes in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; garage rental in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration; employment of persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services; necessary administrative expenses in connection with the making of loans under the provisions of the Act

of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations, credit unions, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration: *Provided,* That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657) shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of supervising the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1943 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available

to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1943, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1943 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal intermediate credit bank and each production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1943 of supervisory services, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto: *Provided further*, That officers and employees who under proper authorization use privately owned automobiles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of examining, supervising, or servicing Federal credit unions located within said corporate limits, may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile; in all, $3,168,331, together with not to exceed $3,699,303 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit Ad-

ministration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5).

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5), as amended by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 569), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), the unobligated balance (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1943") of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 569), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5): *Provided*, That no employee of the United States on whose certificate or approval loans under said Act of January 29, 1937, as amended, or other Acts of the same general character, are or have been made, shall be held personally liable for any loss or deficiency occasioned by the fraud or misrepresentation of applicants or borrowers, if the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall

determine that such employee has exercised reasonable care in the circumstances, and has complied with the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration in executing such certificate or giving such approval. Notwithstanding any such determination by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, this provision shall not be construed to prevent any criminal process against any person who was a party to or had guilty knowledge of such fraud or misrepresentation.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed $9,050,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed $250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; purchase (at not to exceed $750 each), exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-

carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided,* That all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property of the Corporation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further,* That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred,

allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016–1020 (h)).

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to employment of translators on a temporary basis where competent citizen translators are not available and it shall not apply to the temporary employment of persons in the field service for periods of less than sixty days: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to employment by the Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American republics. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department of Agriculture as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing

in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 4. Of the total amount available under this Act for traveling expenses, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $1,500,000, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this Act below the Budget estimates.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. All purposes and objects of expenditure under the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which are not provided for in title I hereof, but which are provided for in the bill (H. R. 6709 of the Seventy-seventh Congress) entitled "A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes", together with the Senate amendments thereto and upon which the House of

Representatives and the Senate have not agreed, are hereby authorized and provided, for and during the months of July and August 1942, to the extent, in the detail, and under the conditions, authority, restrictions, and limitations as the same were authorized and provided for in appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture on account of the fiscal year 1942, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary therefor: *Provided*, That if, at any time prior to September 1, 1942, appropriations or authorizations shall have been made for the entire fiscal year 1943 for such purposes and objects, such appropriation and authorization in this section shall thereupon cease to be effective and the amounts expended or obligated under this section shall be charged against such appropriations or authorizations and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount finally authorized or appropriated for such item or object for such fiscal year.

SEC. 202. The proviso in title I of this Act under the caption "Commodity Credit Corporation", with respect to the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity prices as de-

fined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 shall not apply during the months of July and August 1942, to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity to or by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to grain which has substantially deteriorated in quality, or commodities sold to farmers for seed, and sales of cotton required in connection with the present new uses program being carried on by the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 203. None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under the caption "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation, Farm Security Administration", for the months of July and August 1942 shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase program, (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated, or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of $2,500.

SEC. 204. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in title I and title II of this Act, for the fiscal year 1943, and for the months of July and August 1942, respectively, shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the

date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 205. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943".

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7349

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TARVER

JULY 2, 1942
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7137 An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to marketing quotas for peanuts, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on two subjects and to include therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

MARKETING QUOTA FOR PEANUTS

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7137) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to marketing quotas for peanuts, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 3, line 1, strike out all after "value" down to and including "law" in line 5, and insert "thereof for crushing for oil as of the date of such delivery less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendment?

Mr. PACE. The amendment restores the law as it is today. The law now provides that the producers of peanuts who produce for oil should be paid the market price of peanuts on the date of delivery. The Department had proposed that, instead of paying the market price of peanuts, they be paid the market price of the products of peanuts, that is, the oil and meal. This was not acceptable to the Senate, and the amendment simply restores the law as it is today.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and to include therein House Resolution 515.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein a brief description of some of the activities of the Navy nurses at the present time; they are doing such remarkably fine work.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourn today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, what is the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am unable to advise the House of anything for next week at this time. I know of nothing.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is better to withdraw the request at this time. I shall probably submit it later in the afternoon.

PROVISION FOR RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess of the House subject to the call of the Chair with the understanding that the bells will be rung 15 minutes before the recess terminates.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire how long the recess is likely to be? Will it be an hour?

The SPEAKER. The Chair feels that it will certainly be an hour.

Mr. MICHENER. The purpose, I take it, is to bring in a conference report or something on the agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is to meet that situation; yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the expiration of the recess, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 7349, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this is a proposal to enact for the present fiscal year 1943 the provisions of H. R. 6709, the Agricultural appropriation bill, insofar as those provisions have been agreed upon by the House and the Senate, and with respect to the appropriations for the farm tenant land purchase program and for the Farm Security Administration, which are in disagreement, the provisions of the bill are for expenditures by the Farm Security Administration for these purposes for the next 60 days; that is, for the months of July and August, which will be authorized upon the same bases proportionate for the time involved as the expenditures for those purposes were authorized in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942, with the proviso that any amount expended by the Farm Security Administration for these purposes during the months of July and August shall be charged against whatever amounts are finally appropriated by the Congress to the uses of the Farm Security Administration for these objectives.

As I said, all of the provisions of the bill, and all of the limitations in the bill so far as there does not exist disagreement between the House and Senate with reference thereto, are proposed to be enacted. The proviso with regard to Commodity Credit Corporation funds is to be enacted except as the Senate amendments thereto in disagreement are involved.

There is also a further proviso in title II of the bill which I have just sent to the Clerk's desk, which would validate expenditures upon the bases which I have described to and including the 1st day of July. In view of the very limited time

available for discussion, there is not anything else I desire to say, unless some Member desires to propound an inquiry.

Mr. LEAVY. Is there any provision made after the 60-day period?

Mr. TARVER. Not for the Farm Security Administration for the four objectives to which I have just called the attention of the House. It is contemplated, of course, a continued effort will be made to reach an agreement with regard to those items.

Mr. LEAVY. The same conferees will continue conference on those items?

Mr. TARVER. That is our understanding, and it is our understanding further the Senate will accept the bill as it has been introduced here. This statement is not based upon any assurance given me by any Senator. I have, however, been assured upon very high authority that this is true.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, first let me say about this interim report, that it represents an agreement so far as the minority Members are concerned, the ranking minority Member, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY], and myself. We have handled this rather highly controversial subject matter in a manner by which we take all of the agricultural appropriation bill that was in agreement and propose to pass that bill as such, because that is in agreement by the conferees and was so passed by the House and Senate, making those appropriations available for the entire fiscal year. Then we isolated and set off to one side the things that are still in disagreement, such as the agricultural conservation payments, the commodity credit item, the farm tenant item, and the farm sesurity item. Those were the four groups of subject matter that are still in disagreement and those are covered by title II and are carried over, so far as the appropriation and policies are concerned, for a period of 60 days under the provisions of the 1942 appropriation act.

It is the only thing, first of all, that we could do, and, secondly, it represents only a 60-day grace period, and insofar as the commodity credit item is concerned the interdiction still remains on subparity sales exept as they relate to sales for relief and sales of substantially deteriorated grains are concerned. We are maintaining that for a period of 60 days.

I am sure the conference committee will make every effort to bring this into harmony and reach an agreement. So the bill upon which there is agreement goes through for the entire fiscal year and we protect the position of the House and the conferees on the items we brought back and on which we had separate votes and on which the House expressed itself. I do not believe this requires any further explanation.

Mr. McGREGOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McGREGOR. In reality this is a stop-gap legislation in order to allow the department to function and in order to give the conferees a little more time to consider these questions?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right. There is no reason why we should hold up appropriations for the entire year on the items in agreement, which would prevent the various agencies and bureaus of the Department of Agriculture from proceeding to make their plans for the next fiscal year. On the items that are in disagreement, we limited it for a period of 60 days, which we believe will be ample leeway, for one thing, and let them continue to function.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman refresh the recollection of some of us as to what is the amount in disagreement as between the two bodies on farm security and on the farm-tenancy proposition?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The farm-tenancy item is divided into two parts. The first item is for administrative expense. The House cut that to $1,250,000, and the Senate wrote in $2,000,000. We tried to compromise on that but were not successful. On the loan item, the House cut that matter from $40,000,000 to $25,000,000. We were willing to raise that a little bit in the interest of compromise, but were not successful.

Those are the two items of farm tenancy. They are in disagreement now and remain so, and they function under the 1942 act for 60 days.

On the two farm-security items, first there is the administrative item, which the House cut to $25,000,000 and the Senate restored to $50,000,000. The loan item for farm security under rehabilitation carried $70,000,000 when it left the House. The Senate recommend $120,000,000. That also is in disagreement and is carried over for the 60-day period.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Can the gentleman give any assurance to the House and to the country that this 60-day agreement to continue existing provisions on subparity payments will continue for 60 days regardless of what agreement the conferees may later come to?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is made for 60 days.

Mr. MUNDT. It will last for 60 days even though the conferees 2 weeks from now may arrive at some agreement which may be different from that?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is difficult to answer, for this reason. I am hopeful, of course, that we can reach an agreement before that time, because it gives us only 60 days and we have to reach some kind of an agreement. Whether it will take that entire 60 days I do not know. Ultimately the House and Senate conferees can strike an agreement on it, they can compromise, and that may substantially follow that. It may be identic with the provisions of this resolution or it may be somewhat different, although the gentleman knows my own views in the matter.

Mr. MUNDT. That is all right, but I think the producers of the country are entitled to some kind of stability of position on that matter.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We have tried to give it to them insofar as possible and still have the Department of Agriculture function.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. My question is along a different line. Of course, we had no opportunity to read this resolution. If this resolution passes the Congress and goes to the President, and is signed by the President, it is a law. When the conferees finish their job, what is going to the President?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sure I do not quite understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. MICHENER. Probably it was awkward language. We know an appropriation bill passed the House. It went to the Senate. The two bodies are in disagreement. The bill is now in conference. This is a continuing resolution of a rare form, so that when we pass this resolution, if we follow the gentleman's explanation, the Congress will have finished with the appropriation bill except for the items in controversy.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I see what the gentleman means. He means the form in which the disagreement will finally be wound up, so to speak, and written out in language, and then ultimately be submitted for further action of the Congress and at the White House. I would much prefer that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations answer that, so that there will be no confusion on that point.

[Here the gavel fell.]

[Mr. COLLINS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. COLLINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, in reference to the Farm Security appropriation now in conference, and which it is proposed to adjust within the next 60 days, it will probably serve a useful purpose to state what the House position has been and what the Senate has proposed in lieu thereof.

The House passed the bill with a provision for $25,000,000 in direct appropriations and a loan extension of $70,000,000 for the rehabilitation and other programs of the Farm Security Administration. The Senate wrote in $50,000,000 as a direct appropriation and a loan authorization of $125,000,000. Both proposals are much less than the Budget estimate of $66,000,000 for direct appropriations and of $175,000,000 for loan authorization, which was specially urged upon the Congress by the President on May 2, 1942.

In the debate before the House the Farm Security Administration was attacked on the ground that the program was "wasteful, extravagant, and indefensible," to use the words of President O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation in his latest letter to Members of the House on June 23. The National Grange, through its master, A. S. Goss, former Land Bank Commissioner from 1933 to 1939, in another letter to Congressmen on the same date inferred that the F. S. A. activities should be curtailed for the same reasons.

These statements were made in face of the fact that repayments of tenant-purchase loans have exceeded maturities, and repayments of rehabilitation loans have been steadily mounting toward 100 percent despite the fact that these low-income farmers have been turned down by every other avenue of credit. So far nobody has heard any word of complaint from the head of the R. F. C., Mr. Jesse Jones, who advances the loan money to the F. S. A. Apparently F. S. A. loans are a good investment on which the R. F. C. is making good returns. Could it be that these opponents of F. S. A. just are not interested in allowing busted farmers to make a new start, but would rather that they be driven off the land, as one Member of the House has said in debate, and as Mr. Earl Smith, of the Farm Bureau, said in his testimony, so that the supply of cheap farm labor would be more plentiful for the show-place farmers and planters?

While these opponents of F. S. A. have shouted for saving money on all Government activities which they term "non-essential," at the same time these same organizations and individuals are determined to perpetuate the Federal land-bank system which shows more waste to the square yard by 10 times than can be ascribed to the F. S. A. even if we were to accept the statements of the opposition about F. S. A. as true.

The land-bank system is a paper-made cooperative. It has no earmarks of a genuine cooperative undertaking, but behind the camouflage of that name, a gigantic bureaucracy is living off Federal moneys and the farmers, while not being amenable to any but the slightest control by the Federal Government. The only semblance of a cooperative which it bears is that the farmer who takes a loan is obliged to take 5 percent of his loan in stock in the land bank. As the matter works out, he is simply a "hostage" for other farmers under this system which was copied from Junker Germany, and he has nothing to do with the management. That is handled by bankers and other more fortunate individuals, who operate a hard-boiled bank system which shows little mercy on those who cannot pay or the line.

When a farmer's loan is foreclosed, the property is offered at a lower price to another buyer, but never, until very recently, to the original owner. The man who has his life savings tied up in the farm is driven off onto the road.

This system has worked such hardship on the farmers generally that today the system is not making over 10 percent of the new long-term farm loans although the system holds 38 percent of the outstanding indebtedness on all farms in the United States.

While we are talking about economy, let us take a look at this land-bank system. It is financed by appropriations of about $7,000,000 annually by the Congress, carried in this bill, but in addition to that amount over $40,000,000 is collected by the banks and their affiliated institutions from mortgaged farmers in fees, inspections, interest, insurance, and what not. In addition to all this, since July 1, 1933, down to June 30, 1942, the Congress has appropriated and there has been spent more than $275,000,000 to pay private bondholders their interest on outstanding securities of the land-bank system. These securities were and are tax-exempt, and were sold to the public at a higher rate than the Congress thinks the farmers should be required to pay.

The reason for all this lavish expenditure is that this system maintains an army of secretaries, directors, executive officers, field men, collectors, examiners, adjusters, land agents, and they must all be paid.

Attempts have been made to do away with this top-heavy bankers' system of farm finance, but the influence of certain organizations and individuals upon the Congress has been so great that these attempts have been forestalled for the past 3 years. The Wheeler-Jones bill of 1940 and the Fulmer bill of 1941 have both been rejected as a consequence.

Those responsible for the tremendous opposition to these two bills were, among others, the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the American Bankers' Association, the Mortgage Bankers Association, the Investment Bankers Association, and the insurance companies. On the other hand, the National Farmers Union and the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation were the farm groups pushing for debt adjustment and a complete revamping of the land banks. These same two groups also have led the fight for F. S. A. aid to low-income farmers. This situation prompted Chairman Marvin Jones, of the House Agricultural Committee, in April 1940, to say, "It is interesting to find the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, and the American Bankers Association sleeping in the same bed." (Committee hearings, p. 456, series I.) They indeed are in the same bed and by remaining together they have effectively stopped any proposed change in the land-bank system.

On June 29, 1942, President Roosevelt said of this situation the following clear and pointed statements:

> H. R. 6315 will extend for 2 additional years the present 3½ percent reduced interest rate on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans. It will also make a reduced interest rate of 4 percent available for a similar period to farmers who shall have purchased land from a Federal land bank or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation either on a purchase-money mortgage or on a real-estate sales contract. To the extent that these interest rates may be lower than the contract rates the operating costs of the farmers affected will be reduced. It will cost the Federal Treasury somewhat over $67,000,000 in subsidies during the 2 years it will be effective.

Similar statutory reductions in interest rates have been in effect since 1933 pursuant to a succession of temporary acts of Congress. Two of these acts, one in 1937, the other in 1938, I returned without approval, because, in my opinion, the expense to the Treasury which they involved was unjustified by any benefits to be expected from them.

When the 2-year extension enacted in 1940, was approved, I anticipated that legislative action would be taken promptly to remove impediments to the efficiency of the Federal land-bank system which have made it impossible for the land banks to furnish farmers with long-term mortgage credit on reasonable terms without subsidies from the Federal Treasury.

During the 2 years since intervening, despite intensive studies of these problems and specific practical recommendations by the Farm Credit Administration, based on these studies, no action has been taken to make the necessary changes. As a consequence, the Nation is again confronted with a proposal to extend for an additional temporary period this costly method of reducing the interest costs to land bank and Land Bank Commissioner borrowers. Again it is proposed to make up, out of public funds, deficiencies in the income of the Federal land banks, which deficiencies would not occur if those banks were enabled to conduct their operations at full efficiency.

The reasons why no action has been taken to remedy the obvious defects in the laws governing the functioning of these important agencies are obscure and unconvincing. There is no evident justification for imposing indefinitely upon the Treasury of the United States an expense which results solely from failure to adapt the basis upon which the land banks can operate to the realities of the function they have to perform by eliminating from their required structure and operations costly procedures that serve no useful public function.

These are times when every resource must be strained to win this war, when every sound economy that can be achieved must be put into effect, when every useless effort must be abandoned, and when every action that will improve the speed and effectiveness of essential operations must be taken without delay.

On the other hand, I believe that the necessity of providing farm mortgage credit on reasonable terms is beyond questioning. The present statutory reduced interest rates expire on June 30 of this year. This bill adopts the only immediately practicable method of forestalling their imminent expiration. Accordingly, I have approved it, despite the fact that it fails completely to provide for obviously necessary improvements in the structure and operations of the agencies it would subsidize.

H. R. 6315 cannot, however, be regarded as more than a palliative, nor serve as an excuse for deferring, for a further unreasonable period, the correction of substantial, basic defects in the structure of the Federal farm mortgage credit system that have made it necessary to throw upon the Treasury expenses such as those imposed by this legislation. It is plainly essential that steps be taken promptly to so simplify the pattern of the system as to eliminate its present, inherent inefficiencies, and thereby relieve the Treasury of the recurrent burden of these unnecessary costs.

Under the Wheeler-Jones bill, had it been passed, or under the Fulmer bill, this waste of millions in Government subsidies could in large part be saved, but of course this bankers' oligarchy would have to be turned out on shorter grass. But when O'Neal, and Smith, and Goss, and all the other satellites speak of saving money by denying appropriations to the F. S. A. it seems proper to stop and

remark that their economic acumen does not extend to any venture that may in the slightest degree affect land bankers' methods of giving the farmers of America a thorough cleaning and at the same time milking every taxpayer in America to sustain their favorite system. Such inconsistency is seldom demonstrated even among men who do not know any better and who are economic illiterates.

O'Neal, of the Farm Bureau Federation, in speaking of the F. S. A., said, "We aggressively oppose appropriations for the continued expansion of bureaucratic and wasteful administration in this field of credit." Suppose we take Mr. O'Neal's own words and apply them to the land-bank system which he desires so much to continue unchanged. By applying O'Neal's doctrine to the Farm Security Administration we can save absolutely nothing. If busted farmers are turned away, we lose farm products which they would otherwise produce in excess of the amount of the money which has to be advanced to them, and we would have to support many of them through other Federal or local relief programs in between the times when the O'Neals wanted to hire them as day labor.

But applying O'Neal's own doctrine to the Federal land-bank system, as the President so urgently requests, would save the farmers of America a large share of the forty or fifty millions which that system takes out of their hides, and we can in addition save this Government a large part of the $67,000,000 which will otherwise go to the private bondholders during the next 2 years. These amounts are much greater than the entire amount contained in the Senate version of this bill for the entire administration of F. S. A., including the migratory labor program, which is only some $40,000,000.

I am wondering just why this sudden and unexpected impulse on the part of the Farm Bureau Bankers Association to save a little money. The only logical answer I can see to that question is that the opposition to F. S. A. has an ax to grind. It may be that they are in control of this interest-commission-fee-taking system that finally leaves most farmers on the highway stripped of their possessions.

It may also be that the leaders of these opposing organizations are not in sympathy with any hard-pressed farmer. Whatever their motive is, the result of their action is positively against the best interests of the tillers of the soil.

(Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the chairman or the gentleman from Illinois explained one point, unless the chairman explained it just before I came in; I was a little late. Whatever amounts we finally agree on for the 12-month period as to the items in disagreement, the amounts spent during the next 2 months for such purposes will come out of the figures so agreed upon. Did the gentleman make that plain?

Mr. TARVER. I undertook to make that explanation, I may say to my colleague.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT] for a question.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. May I ask the chairman of the committee and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] what the parliamentary status will be if this goes to the President and this portion of the bill becomes law, and then later the remainder of the conference report is agreed to and sent to the President, and the President vetoes that portion of it? Would the veto apply simply to the portion of the bill that goes later to the President or would it apply to the entire bill?

Mr. TARVER. Is the gentleman addressing that inquiry to me?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. To the chairman of the subcommittee or the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In answer to the gentleman's question, the veto of a second bill would apply to that bill only and would in no way affect a bill previously approved.

Of course, if a second bill goes to the President, as we anticipate it will, carrying legislative action on matters still in disagreement, we would have as much reason to expect approval of the joint action of the House and Senate on that bill as we have to expect approval of the pending bill.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think my 2 minutes are about up, but I do wish to make this statement. Your committee has struggled along under many difficulties, trying to arrive at a compromise. If you will look over the official constituency of the committee, you can be assured I am telling you the truth. We finally come in here with a definite proposition to which we all should agree. In the language of one of the greatest statesmen, according to his own opinion, who ever stood on this floor:

This is the time to rise above principle and adopt the compromise.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes in conclusion of the debate to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us presents a gratifying solution of the problem which is now before the House for the fourth time this session. It meets, I am glad to say, with the unanimous approval of the managers on the part of the House, comprising all members of the subcommittee on the agricultural appropriation bill on both sides of the aisle, and I trust will have the unanimous approval of the House on its merits.

The agricultural appropriation bill has been so exhaustively debated in the several times it has been before the House that it is not necessary to go further into the details of its provisions.

And the nature of the agreement carried in the pending bill has been so admirably explained by the gentlemen who have preceded me as to preclude further discussion. Suffice to say, there is nothing in the first title of the bill which has not been formally agreed to by both the House and the Senate in the adoption of the conference reports adopted by the two Houses. And there is nothing in disagreement between the two Houses that is not included in the continuing provision of the second title of the bill.

Accordingly, I shall only take time to call attention to two outstanding features of the agreement.

First, while, in title 2 of the bill, all items in disagreement are continued for 60 days, under the current law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, expenditures for the months of July and August covered by the 60 days are to be charged against the annual appropriations carried by the bill as finally enacted.

So, if the Department uses for any purpose more than one-sixth of the annual appropriation carried by the bill for that purpose as finally enacted, a corresponding reduction must be made in the money provided for the remaining 10 months of the year. In other words, we are here agreeing to the use by the Department for the next 2 months of such funds, and in such amounts, as will be appropriated by the measure as eventually passed.

The other notable feature of the agreement is the incorporation in the pending bill of the first proviso, lines 3 to 8, at the top of page 81 of the original bill. This paragraph was agreed to by both Houses in the first conference report. Under this proviso no Government-owned or Government-controlled agricultural commodities can be sold at less than parity. Not a pound of cotton or a bushel of wheat or a pound of tobacco can be sold at less than the parity price. In that proviso the bill restates and reaffirms the basic principle of parity on which the whole system of legislative stabilization of farm prices rests.

It should be noted that the farmers constitute the only group in America today voluntarily advocating and accepting limitation of their prices, wages, and income. Every other group and industry in the Nation is demanding—and taking—more and more. The farmers alone exercise a degree of moderation and are voluntarily relinquishing their rights to prices in keeping with industrial wages and profits. They are foregoing, voluntarily and patriotically, the 35 cents a pound for cotton, $2.40 per bushel for wheat, and $24.50 a hundred for hogs they received in the last war. They are asking half of what they got in the last war while labor, industry, transportation, and communication are getting more than twice what they got in the last war. No one will begrudge this belated recognition of the moderation of the American farmer who is supplying the American consumer with food and raiment at a cost which according to the Department of Labor is the lowest percentage of his income since the Bureau of Labor Statistics was established.

Parity not only serves the farmer now but insures him against the devastating depression which will inevitably follow the close of the war unless the principle of parity is maintained. It is the only hope of avoiding the collapse of farm prices which followed the last war. It

is the only guaranty against 5-cent cotton, 12-cent corn, 30-cent wheat, and $2 hogs which bankrupted American agriculture and all business dependent on agricultural patronage in 1920.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas, a member of the subcommittee and one of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TERRY. The gentleman said a while ago that everyone is in agreement on the continuing resolution. The gentleman knows that I am thoroughly in accord with establishing the doctrine of parity for farm prices and I have worked with the gentleman for many years to that end.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has rendered the greatest service to agriculture in his long and distinguished service on this committee.

Mr. TERRY. I thank the gentleman. I do feel that on the money figures the House and the Senate conferees should have been able to get together.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I share with the gentleman the regret that we were not able to sooner compose these differences. However, they are still in disagreement and we hope to work them out before the expiration of the 2 months alloted for that purpose.

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Washington. It is a matter of deep regret to the entire membership of the committee that he, like the gentleman from Arkansas, is leaving the House for greener, and, I trust, happier fields.

Mr. LEAVY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri this question: If both Houses should pass legislation providing for 100 percent of parity between now and 60 days hence, would that aid the conferees in arriving at an agreement, in the judgment of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I regret that my time has expired. However, it has no connection with this bill.

Let me say in conclusion that, insofar as we are now informed, when pending bills are disposed of, it is not expected that the Committee on Appropriations will have anything further to submit for the consideration of the House for the next 60 days.

Mr. Speaker, we ask for a vote on the motion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I want an answer to the question that I propounded earlier, and I ask the gentleman from Georgia to answer it.

Mr. TARVER. I asked the gentleman from Illinois if he desired to yield further time, and he said that he did not.

Mr. MICHENER. But I was told that the chairman of the committee would answer the question.

Mr. TARVER. Then if it is satisfactory to the gentleman from Illinois, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] to answer that question.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is satisfactory.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional minute to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. If this resolution is passed and goes to the President and the President approves it, then there will be some items in the original bill which would have the same number, which will go to the President, and this procedure will then permit the President to veto certain items in an appropriation bill, which he cannot do now under existing law, if the bill went to him in its entirety.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This is an entirely new bill with a new number, H. R. 7349. It makes final disposition of all items in the original bill, H. R. 6709, to which both the House and the Senate have agreed by approval of conference reports.

When the original bill reaches the President later in the session, and within the expiration of the 60 days of grace provided in the second section of the pending bill, he will have before him no legislation carried in this bill. There will be no conflict or duplication and the original bill, stripped of all matter now in the first section of this bill, will be then subject to veto or approval, just as the pending bill is subject to veto or approval.

Mr. MICHENER. My question is: Are two different bills going to the President, or is one bill going to the President?

There is a difference between a continuing resolution and an appropriation bill. If the bill is going to the President, then the work of the conferees on the bill that goes to the President now is completed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the arrangement agreed upon by the managers, two bills will go to the President, the pending bill, H. R. 7349, and later the original bill, H. R. 6709. Neither is a continuing resolution although the second title of H. R. 7349 carries the provisions of a continuing resolution with respect to matters still in disagreement between the two Houses. Conference on the original bill is still in progress.

Mr. MICHENER. Then the conferees are through if the bill now in conference goes to the President.

Mr. TARVER. Oh, I do not think so.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. Technically, the parliamentary status of the bill, H. R. 6709, will not be affected by the enactment of the bill, H. R. 7349. The managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H. R. 6709, have neither reported nor been discharged. It is still in conference, and the conferees hope in the near future to be able to submit a conference report on it disposing of all items remaining in disagreement.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and in the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it necessary that the House further stand in recess to await the action of the Senate, which it is hoped will not be long.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to call.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE ORGANIC ACT OF ALASKA

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5458) to amend the Organic Act of Alaska, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill and the Senate amendment.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill and read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 7, after line 19, insert:

"(b) Upon the enactment of this act there shall be deemed to exist vacancies in the offices of the senators and representatives which this act creates in excess of those existing immediately prior to the date of the said enactment. These vacancies shall be filled in the manner prescribed by article III of chapter 17 of title 2 of the Compiled Laws of Alaska: *Provided, however,* That in the event this act becomes effective less than 30 days before the general election of 1942 and more than 30 days before the subsequent convening of the legislature in regular session, the Governor shall call a special election in the manner prescribed in said article."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. GREEN, Mr. PETERSON of Georgia, Mr. PATTON, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BURDICK.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on two matters, one to include a resolution adopted by the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and the other a statement by the United States Board of Health.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include testimony given yesterday by Allen K. Swann,

in the Senate Committee on Commerce about H. R. 6999.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article and an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess subject to call.

Thereupon at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m., the House stood in recess, subject to call.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker, at 5 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. DIRKSEN was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire whether or not the majority leader wants to say anything about the situation that is now in abeyance for the information of the House?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have nothing to advise the House about at this time. The Senate has adjourned, and I have been informed that they sent the bill which passed the House a short time ago to the committee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand the parliamentary situation, as far as the appropriation bill is concerned, it is this: The House passed the regular Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. It went to the Senate. The Senate placed amendments. The two Houses were in disagreement and conferees were appointed. That appropriation bill is in conference. This afternoon certain members of the Appropriations Committee who happened to be the conferees on the agriculture bill brought in another and different appropriation bill. It was passed under suspension of the rules, with a new number. It had no connection with the bill in conference. It was an independent bill. After that bill passed the House and went to the Senate, the Senate recognized it as a new appropriation bill, which it is, and treated it according to the rules of the Senate, and referred it to the Appropriations Committee of the Senate for consideration. The Senate conferees had no part in framing the new bill. So that today the regular agriculture appropriation bill is in conference between the two Houses. Today's House action has had no effect on the conference committee. Another appropriation bill covering much of the same matter has been referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the gentleman's statement fairly presents the picture except—I would not want to take issue—but I would want to enlarge or express my own views on one observation which the gentleman made—that it had no relationship to the bill in conference. It at least had an attempted relationship.

Mr. MICHENER. Yes; the two bills deal with the same subject matter, but one bill was the legitimate child of the rules of the House and the Appropriations Committee. The other bill was not.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not taking issue with my friend, but I will certainly say there was an attempted relationship. At least the House in its own way attempted to meet the legislative situation that exists.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If I have the floor I gladly yield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] has reserved the right to object to the gentleman's unanimous-consent request.

Mr. TARVER. I believe that in view of certain statements which were made on the floor of the Senate a few moments ago with reference to the legislation which was passed by the House on my motion, I should make this statement: The Senator who made the remarks, and who hails from my own State, was correct in stating, so far as I know, that the only resolution which had been read to him or which he had had an opportunity to read, was the proposed House joint resolution, a copy of which I hold in my hand. But I was informed that the Senator in question had been advised through others than myself of the contents of the bill which was passed this afternoon, and had agreed that the Senate would accept, insofar as they would follow his leadership in the matter, the provisions of that bill. I had no conference with the Senator in question regarding the provisions of the bill which was passed this afternoon, myself.

I did confer with him regarding the proposed joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, first of all, the conferees recognized that a very difficult situation exists as far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, and certainly members of the conference committee were not arbitrary or capricious in attempting to meet that situation and preserve the position of the House. Consequently, in the session we had today for the purpose of trying to arrive at a determination on the terms of this so-called continuing resolution we found it difficult to find the most proper method and the House hit upon this idea, or at least the conferees did, of taking all the matter in agreement in the Agriculture appropriation bill and incorporating it in a new part known as title I, and then in title II, which the House considered a little while this afternoon, we put those matters in disagreement and therein protect the position of the House. There is little question but what the conferees did protect the position of the House as evidenced by the deliberations in the Senate a little while ago.

The bill was finally referre to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and will not be considered until Monday.

We recognized that the Department of Agriculture will have a pay roll on the 8th day of July. We cannot keep them in a state of disturbance if the thing can be cured. We tried to cure it in the best way we knew how and at the same time protect the position of the House which they repeatedly evidenced by votes on the floor.

May I also say in addition to that, the minority members of the conference—the chairman of the conference can speak for the majority—the ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee also sat on that conference that agreed to the action that was finally taken.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Did the gentleman know that the Senator from Georgia had agreed on the part of the Senate to recede from every position that had been maintained by the Senate?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I cannot disclose anything on that subject. We did not know what they would agree to. In these various deliberations, much of which was informal, we tried to find some kind of interim resolution that might meet acceptance on the part of the Senate but which unfortunately did not meet with their acceptance.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman will agree with me that we were informed that the Senator from Georgia had agreed to the procedure which we followed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is exactly correct.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think the gentleman from Michigan ought to correct his language wherein he stated that certain members of the Appropriations Committee met and agreed to this; it was the conference committee. The Subcommittee on Agriculture did not meet; there were just certain members of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. MICHENER. I referred to the subcommittee because the members certainly were not acting in their capacity as conferees on a bill when they were formulating a new bill with a new num-

ber having no relationship to the bill under consideration.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. We were all there, and we had the Speaker of the House with us.

Mr. MICHENER. That is the trouble; you were doing wrong and you now find it out.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me conclude by saying that I do not believe we were wrong. In fact, we were proper and circumspect in our actions. We were trying to meet a most difficult situation in the most facile, adaptable way under the rules of the House, saving what we could of the bill and protecting the position of the House. A serious problem is involved, and I, for one, do not propose to strain at a parliamentary gnat in seeking a solution. This matter also involves problems on which the conferees have deep convictions.

We were rather proud of what we had done, but the Senate did not accept it. I feel, therefore, that the responsibility is theirs, not ours. This is the second effort on the part of the House conferees in submitting a proposal to the Senate for agreement but in each case that body has agreed to further disagree. It now becomes the Senate's responsibility.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York and Mr. BURDICK asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILLS FOR CONSIDERATION MONDAY

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute to make an inquiry of the majority leader.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, it is the desire of your committee on the District of Columbia on Monday to bring two bills to the House. They are both reported with unanimous approval of the committee, and are entirely non-controversial. One of the measures amends the District of Columbia Rent Act and seems to be highly important at this time; the other deals with the transfer of certain lands.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman assures me that the bills will be noncontroversial?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I can assure the majority leader of that. The committee has gone over the measures most carefully. One bill is of smaller importance; the other is of larger importance. I am sure the House would want to follow the action of the committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. Next Monday is District day and I can see no objection to these bills being called up. There is, of course, no commitments for next week; I have no program. As I say, Monday is District day anyway. I am hopeful that next week we shall be able to get through without controversial matters arising.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain comments on the importance of air power in the present war.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Hon. Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 14.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2454. An act to prescribe the relative rank of members of the Navy Nurse Corps in relation to commissioned officers of the Navy, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7159. An act authorizing the construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, July 6, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, July 9, 1942)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, July 9, 1942, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 1616, to amend section 509, as amended, of the Merchant Marine Act 1936.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1787. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a report of a preliminary survey to determine the feasibility of the construction of subways in the District of Columbia for both streetcars and vehicular traffic prepared pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress (Public, No. 491, 77th Cong.), approved March 7, 1942, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 503. Resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the Seventy-eighth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2316). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 511. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives to have printed additional copies of the hearings held before said committee on the bill (H. R. 6999) for the extension of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and construction of a barge canal across northern Florida; without amendment (Rept. No. 2317). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 73. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report (H. Rept. No. 2272) of the Committee on Military Affairs relative to the progress of the national defense program; without amendment (Rept. No. 2318). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 6670. A bill to provide for an irrigation and water utilization project on the island of Molokai, T. H.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2319). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Territories. H. R. 6876. A bill to authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including the construction of a dam and improvements to the hydroelectric plant and system, improvements to the water system, and construction and equipment for a municipal hospital, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding a total of $125,000; with amendment (Rept. No. 2320). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 7162. A bill to suspend for the duration of the war certain requirements of section 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act of 1935; without amendment (Rept. No. 2321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2794. A bill authorizing appointments to the United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy of sons of soldiers, sailors, and marines who were killed in action or have died of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted in line of duty, during the World War; with amendment (Rept. No. 2322). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts:

H. R. 7342: A bill to amend the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 7343. A bill to establish the War Petroleum Corporation and define its functions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 7344. A bill to encourage thrift and the production of food and materials of war by providing that State plans under the Social Security Act, as amended, need not require State agencies, in determining need of an aged or blind individual, to take into consideration so much of such individual's income derived from his or her own personal earnings as does not exceed $15 per month; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TARVER:

H. R. 7349. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 7350. A bill to suspend for the duration of the present war the penalty for use of the labor of children in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugar beets or sugarcane; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 7351. A bill to provide additional pension for certain holders of medals of honor, and their widows, children, and dependent parents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CREAL:

H. R. 7345. A bill for the relief of H. F. Mathis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLBROCK:

H. R. 7346. A bill for the relief of Charles Knox; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana:

H. R. 7347. A bill granting an increase of pension to John M. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KLEBERG:

H. R. 7348. A bill for the relief of Earl Carlton Buck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3173. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Petition of 37 members of the Indianola Friends Church, of Indianola, Iowa, urging legislation to provide for the abolishment of liquor traffic as an aid to an all-out war effort; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3174. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 61 citizens of the city of Butler, in the State of Pennsylvania, urging the passage of Senate bill 860 as a contribution to a wholesome defense program and a reenactment of legislation similar to that of 1917 and so give to the young men of 1942 the protection their fathers had in 1917; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3175. By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petition of Mrs. Ethis E. Coach and others, of Medina, N. Y., supporting Senate bill 860, the so-called Sheppard bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7349

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 2, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES

For the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and for other personal services in the

Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $618,509, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such services, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $1,000,488, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia in said Office of the Secretary not to exceed the total amount provided in the Budget schedules for such purpose under this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services, and the appro-

priations made in this Act shall be available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed $1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $25,000 of the appropriations available for salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture permanently stationed in foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a) : *Provided further*, That with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed abroad may enter into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or

written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray insecticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make microfilm or other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs, and alterations; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motorcycle and not to exceed three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (including one for the Secretary of Agriculture, one for general utility needs of the entire Department, and one for the Forest Service) and purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at not to ex-

ceed $1,500, including the exchange value of one such vehicle, for official purposes only; for official travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the Department; and for other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, $98,341, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $131,605, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries of em-

ployees engaged in the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-transport vehicles, and that this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appropriation made for any bureau or office for which such service is performed, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1922 (5 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made, may maintain stocks of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, but not to exceed in the aggregate $200,000 in value at the close of the fiscal year, and the appropriations of such bureaus, offices, and agencies available for the purchase of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials shall be available to reimburse the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses current at the time supplies are allotted, assigned, or issued, or when payment is received; for transfer for the purchase of inventory; and for transfer pursuant to the provisions of section 601 of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided further*, That the appropriations made hereunder shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses for purchasing, storing, handling, packing, or shipping supplies and blank forms, and there shall be charged proportionately as a part of the cost of supplies issued an amount to

cover such salaries and expenses, and in the case of blank forms and supplies not purchased from this appropriation an amount to cover such salaries and expenses shall be charged proportionately to the proper appropriation: *Provided further*, That the facilities of the central storehouse of the Department shall to the fullest extent practicable be used to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate bureau storehouse activities in the Department: *Provided further*, That a separate schedule of expenditures, transfers of funds, or other transactions hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Total, Office of the Secretary, $716,850.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor, including salary of the Solicitor at $9,000 per annum, and including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, $210,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations

as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $1,937,749, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed the total amount set up in the Budget schedules for such purpose under this appropriation: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and dis-

play of agricultural motion and sound pictures and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, $400,144, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $189,691, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $467,291; for preparation and display of exhibits, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department and with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies, and State, interstate, international, and other fairs or events held within the United States, $60,832; for the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, including cooperation with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies, $68,905: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount

which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding $300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of $10,000 may be used for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of specialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further*, That in the preparation and distribution of duplicated and photographic material for the Department, the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information",

current at the time such services are rendered or when payment therefor is received, may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from the applicable appropriations, to cover charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including depreciation, maintenance, and repair) and other necessary expenses.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For all printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided, $1,300,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212–220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed $250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall

direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for parity payments under section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with such payments: *Provided further,* That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed $550,000.

Total, Office of Information, $1,700,144.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed $1,200 for newspapers; for dues,

when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, $107,030, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $46,055, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed $127,822 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appro-

priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377–379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301–308), and of the Acts supplementary thereto", the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, $720,000.

Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the sums apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in advance, $720,000.

Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations", approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373–376, 380, 382), $2,880,000.

Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386–386b), $67,500.

Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), $15,000; and the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369a), $10,000; in all, for Alaska, $25,000.

Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experiment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved March 4, 1931 (7 U. S. C. 386d–386f), $50,000.

Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act: For payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29,

1935 (7 U. S. C. 427–427g), $2,463,708: *Provided*, That of this amount $63,708 allotted in the fiscal year 1942 to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population shall be apportioned in the fiscal year 1943 in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from such sum in the fiscal year 1942.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, $6,926,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants to States and coordination of research: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto (7 U. S. C. 361–386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, $165,905; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the Department of Agriculture and co-

ordinate the research work of the Department with that of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts, and make report thereon to Congress.

Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, $90,592: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, at his discretion, transfer such property and equipment, including the library, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, formerly maintained by the Department of Agriculture, as he may deem necessary and advisable to the experiment station of the University of Hawaii, which has been conducted jointly and in collaboration with the former Federal station under the Act of May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386–386b); and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and the amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

In all, salaries and expenses, $256,497.

Total, Office of Experiment Stations, $7,182,705, of which amount not to exceed $154,780 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia, $1,150,000, of which amount $700,000 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act: *Provided,* That not more than

$5,000 of this appropriation shall be used to further the chemical phases of the soybean investigations, except the routine analytical work for plant production, now being conducted at Urbana, Illinois, and such $5,000 shall be available only for the expenses incident to the transfer of such investigations to Peoria, Illinois, for absorption by the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301–308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), $1,480,000.

Additional cooperative extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary

of Agriculture to the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, $555,000.

Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), $12,000,000.

Alaska: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), $13,950; and the provisions of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), $10,000; in all, for Alaska, $23,950.

Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act

to Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f–343g), $100,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, $14,158,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341–348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county, and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and distribution of educational material designed to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges, $646,458, of which amount not to exceed $552,710 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Extension Service, $14,805,408.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, for

conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized activities of the Department of Agriculture, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public agencies or organizations, $528,798, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $2,178,372 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed $1,893,928 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of the chief of bureau at $10,000 per annum: *Provided, however,* That if the

total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That in addition the Secretary may, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this appropriation for the purpose of administering and performing the functions of the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the Agricultural Marketing Service, such sums as he may determine necessary from other appropriations available to the Department: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of June 5,

1930 (7 U. S. C. 541–545), independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed $500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with this work, $223,795.

Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, $26,624,730.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discretion, make inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be

deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $172,000.

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings absolutely necessary to carry on the experiments, $811,000, including $12,500 for

livestock experiments and demonstrations at Big Spring or elsewhere in Texas, to be available only when the State of Texas, or other cooperating agency in Texas, shall have appropriated an equal amount or, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have furnished its equivalent in value in cooperation for the same purpose during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made: *Provided,* That of the sum thus appropriated $242,580 may be used for experiments in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount $45,000 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, $715,000: *Provided,* That of said sum $265,182 may be used for researches concerning the cause, modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention of the disease of contagious abortion of animals: *Provided further,* That fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed for agencies of the United States Government, in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, $3,575,669, together with $1,450,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made under this head for the fiscal year 1940, and $1,013,331 of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, in all, including reappropriations, $6,039,000: *Provided,* That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as hereinafter provided, no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such

animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further,* That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than $25 for any grade animal or more than $50 for any purebred animal.

Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern cattle ticks, $276,000: *Provided,* That, except upon the written order of the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase of materials for or in the construction of dipping vats upon land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs or expositions where the Department of Agriculture makes exhibits or demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work carried on by the officials or agents of the

Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,000 of the amount herein made available may be used to purchase and supply beef to the Seminole Indians of the Big Cypress Swamp area, Hendry County, Florida, during the time that deer infested with cattle ticks are being removed from said area and until such area is restocked with deer: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture, his agent or agents, in cooperation with the duly constituted authorities of the State of Florida, is authorized to conduct tick eradication on the Seminole Indian Reservation in the State of Florida under the provisions of the laws of that State.

Hog-cholera control: For the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and other methods, either independently or in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county authorities, $102,000.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep and cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions

to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of animals, $666,000.

Meat inspection: For expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of June 30, 1906, as amended by the Act of March 4, 1907, as extended to equine meat by the Act of July 24, 1919 (21 U. S. C. 71–96), as authorized by section 2 (a) of the Act of June 26, 1934 (31 U. S. C. 725a), and as further amended by the Act of June 29, 1938 (21 U. S. C. 91), including the purchase of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing, $6,147,000.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151–158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, $223,718.

Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of $30,708 of the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved

August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851–855), entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, $12,688,387.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed $305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided,* That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the

meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further,* That the sum of $5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $3,500,000 contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, $12,688,387, of which amount not to exceed $645,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed $377,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401–404), including investigations, experi-

ments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated-butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed $5,000 for the construction of buildings, $764,757.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other branches of the Department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm buildings; *Provided,* That the cost of any building erected, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed $2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $213,710.

Arlington Farm: For continuing the maintenance of a

general experiment farm and agricultural station on the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia, and in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 18, 1900 (31 Stat. 135, 136), as amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1030–1057), $51,109.

Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal production and for the study and control of cereal diseases, for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the investigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution of weeds and means for their control, $579,895, of which $25,000 shall be available for investigations concerning the control and eradication of whitetop, bindweed, and other noxious weeds.

Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investigation of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, including the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil-fertility, and the control of diseases, $448,355, of which sum not less than $14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing,

and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and byproducts, $65,890.

Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid, or dry-land conditions, $230,788: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment of any new field station.

Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas, clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas, and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to the improvements of pastures; and for the investigation of forage-crop diseases and methods of control, $358,500.

Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, viruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of developing methods of control and eradication and determining their application, $258,460.

Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of culture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods

of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing, and utilizing these products, and for studies of the physiological and related changes of such products during processes of marketing and while in commercial storage, $1,444,439.

Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop production on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining the productivity of irrigated soils, $142,220.

National Aboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191–194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel expenses of employees and advisory council, $54,892, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting landscape architects without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investigations in seed and plant introduction, including the study, collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries and from our pos-

sessions, and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant and plant-disease collections and surveys, $301,403.

Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter, soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil, and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable, or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published, together with the names of the manufacturers and of the persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for investigations of the causes of soil infertility and the maintenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, including phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments, and their suitability for agricultural use, $338,931.

Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations and surveys, $205,430.

Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of

sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to sugar plants, $371,225.

Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling, $126,950.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, $5,192,197, of which amount not to exceed $1,133,110 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same, to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect neces-

sary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed $7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was $7,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary of Agriculture; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water and including the payment of rewards under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and

technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service: *Provided further,* That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment, and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies and materials are procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further,* That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimbursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the work on

which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management control, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,* That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, $573,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise;

the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That where, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and maintenance of sanitary, fire preventative, and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and develpment and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; acceptance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Cooperative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated and made available until expended for scaling services requested by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national

forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506–509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, including lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521), and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505, 564–570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service, and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, $12,766,446: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires while employed by the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

Water rights: For the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands

or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests, $10,000.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and unappropriated public forest lands, $100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with and advice to timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, $114,000.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other pur-

poses of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f–581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, $556,500.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, $255,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, $1,000,000.

Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, $202,629.

Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics under section 10, $119,000.

Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining and

demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water conservation, flood control, stream-flow regulation, erosion, climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for developing preventive and control measures therefor, $133,000.

In all, salaries and expenses, $15,830,075; and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498); *Provided,* That not to exceed $886,034 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the

reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote continuous production of timber on lands chiefly valuable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564–570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, $4,000,000, of which not to exceed $72,418 and $2,500 shall be available for personal services and for the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of Columbia.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513–519, 521), $354,210, of which not to exceed $50,540 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Forest Service, $20,184,285.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, including not to exceed $59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,000,000, which sum consists of the balance of the amount

authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635), and parts of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 by the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed $7,500: *Provided further*, That there shall be available from this appropriation not to exceed $38,000 for the purchase of land and buildings at Portland, Oregon, for the storage and repair of Government equipment for use in the construction and maintenance of roads.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Department of Agriculture, other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, universities, and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, busi-

ness, farm, or other organizations and corporations, individuals, associations, and scientific societies, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total cost not to exceed $15,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $106,044.

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of noxious weeds

and plants; and to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the development of methods of analysis, $349,251.

Agricultural engineering investigations: For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture; for investigating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineering problems relating to the processing, transportation, and storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physical characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of investigations and preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, $323,733, of which amount not to exceed $20,000 shall be available for the construction of a water tower fire protection system at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

Naval-stores investigations: For the investigation of

naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and compilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), $118,456.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, $897,484, of which amount not to exceed $508,133 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses connected with investigations, experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act

of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151–167, 281, 282), to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, individuals, or with foreign governments; including the employment of necessary persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost for the construction of any building shall not exceed $1,500 and the total amount expended for such construction in any one year shall not exceed $7,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services, $160,000.

Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and nuts, $408,630.

Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Japanese beetle, $382,275: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and

application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, may be necessary, $71,585: *Provided,* That in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed.

Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, $163,740.

Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, $10,160: *Provided,* That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, $382,570.

Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm disease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio Valley, $356,475, to be immediately available: *Provided,* That, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certification of products out of the infested areas to meet the require-

ments of State quarantines, $92,190: *Provided,* That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting ornamental trees and shrubs, $199,680.

Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco, sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, $324,020.

Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including research on the European corn borer, $374,395.

Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts

as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary to accomplish such purposes, $185,970: *Provided,* That, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further,* That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, $148,439.

Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Thurberia weevil and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, $483,135.

Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding stock, $82,100: *Provided,* That the rates at which such sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting man, household possessions, and animals, $175,105.

Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identification and classification of insects, including taxonomic, morphological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other agencies concerned with insect-pest control, $140,000.

Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in connection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods, $20,775.

Control investigations: For developing equipment or apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfecting plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests, determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of insect-pest control, $66,585, of which not less than $10,000 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical problems relating to the composition, action, and application of insecticides and fungicides, $122,915.

Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or otherwise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20, 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated thereunder, $41,235.

Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export, and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof, including construction and repair of necessary buildings, plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering the United States from Mexico, $719,550: *Provided*, That any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe of domestic plants and plant products when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties

as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, $30,710: *Provided,* That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, $5,142,239, of which amount not to exceed $694,730 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "For forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 168, 169), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $1,949,000; of which amount $175,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; $1,044,000 of said amount

to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and $730,000 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities and private agencies in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $163,500.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and

value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951–957), $757,435: *Provided,* That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton: *Provided further,* That estimates of apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, $1,118,655.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture, independently and in cooperation

with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided,* That officers and employees who, under proper authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed three cents per mile: *Provided further,* That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the Department shall be

received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, $468,837.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, and for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 131), $367,450: *Provided,* That samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm or food products may be sold under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511–511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to

provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501–508), as amended, $850,000.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce Agency Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce", as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a–499r), and the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them", approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491–497), $175,585.

Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables, and to fix standards for baskets and other containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables, and for other purposes", approved August 31, 1916 (15 U. S. C. 251–256), and the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits

and vegetables, and for other purposes", approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257–257i), $10,400.

Cotton Quality Statistics and Classing Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton", approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the classification of cotton, to furnish information on market supply, demand, location, condition, and market prices for cotton, and for other purposes", approved April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471–476), $481,945.

United States Cotton Futures and United States Cotton Standards Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the duties imposed upon him by the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended March 4, 1919 (26 U. S. C. 1090–1106), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 51–65), including such means as may be necessary for effectuating agreements heretofore or hereafter made with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, for the arbitration or settlement of disputes

with respect thereto, and for the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements, $492,483.

United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, $767,958.

United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, $456,415.

Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes," approved August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1275–1290), $82,890: *Provided,* That not to exceed $250 of this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade.

Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August

15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181–229), $389,544: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said Act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of suspension shall take effect within not less than five days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture or a court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever necessary, authorize the charging and collection from owners of a reasonable fee for the inspection of brands appearing upon livestock subject to the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of determining the ownership of such livestock: *Provided further*, That such fee shall not be imposed except upon written request made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Board of Livestock Commissioners, or duly organized livestock association of the States from which such livestock have originated or been shipped to market.

Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91–99), $30,700.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121–134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes", $171,715.

Total, salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, $6,785,512, of which amount not to exceed $1,651,861 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed $163,481 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home Economics for conducting either independently or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, $368,890.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1–17a), and as further amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1059), $469,587, of which amount not to exceed $157,525 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a–590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings: *Provided,* That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply

or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed $2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed $15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That reproductions of such aerial or other photographs, mosaics, and maps as shall be required in connection with the authorized work of the Soil Conservation

Service may be furnished at the cost of reproduction to Federal, State, county, or municipal agencies requesting such reproductions, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $501,315: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for expenditure if any emergency appropriations are made available for administrative expenses in administering the funds provided in regular appropriations to the Soil Conservation Service.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installation, $1,339,429.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preven-

tive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, $20,510,812: *Provided,* That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For research and demonstration work in soil conservation control measures, including research and demonstration work in fire control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, $75,648: *Provided,* That no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

Total, salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, $22,427,204, of which not to exceed $1,301,585 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g–590q) and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281–1407) (except the making of payments pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed $50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, $450,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944, for compliances under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided*, That no part of such amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 202 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and not to exceed $4,000,000 shall be available under the provisions of section

202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of said Act, including research on food products of farm commodities: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1943, for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1943: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1943 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said Act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, from time to time, transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1942, 1943, and 1944 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and likewise the amount appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for such purchases for such grants

in the 1941, 1942, and 1943 programs under such Act; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof: *Provided further*, That beginning with the fiscal year 1942, each appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect any program administered through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may, in the discretion of the Secretary be reimbursed out of the then current appropriation for the agency affected, for a fair share of the administrative expense, as estimated periodically or in advance by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of maintaining registers of indebtedness and making, out of such Agricultural Adjustment Administration appropriation, set-offs under the order entered by the Secretary on May 8, 1937, as heretofore or hereafter amended, in favor of any other agency of the Government: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1942 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1942 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections

7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers.

PARITY PAYMENTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, there are hereby reappropriated the unobligated balances of the appropriations made under this head by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and the Secretary is authorized and directed to make such additional commitments or incur such additional obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for the crop year 1942: *Provided*, That of the amounts hereby made available, not to exceed $5,000,000 may be expended for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia (including personal services) and in the several States (exclusive of expenses of county and local committees), including such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments, establishing normal yields, checking performance, and related activities in connection with wheat,

cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secretary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided for in section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended: *Provided further,* That such payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made with respect to a farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1943 is not in excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the agricultural conservation program, and, if such allotment has been exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted to the commodity is in excess of such allotment. The Secretary may also provide by regulations for similar deductions for planting in excess of the acreage allotment for the commodity on other farms or for planting in excess of the acreage allotment or limit for any other commodity for which allotments or limits are established under the agricultural conservation program on the same or any other farm.

If the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1942 and

the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed $3,513,498, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed $400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-

tion of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expendi-

ture of funds appropriated by such section, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1943 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by such section or for the purposes of such section.

SUGAR ACT OF 1937

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100–1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, $47,462,910, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEES

During the fiscal year 1943 the Secretary of Agriculture may expend not to exceed $17,500 from the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501–1518 and 55 Stat. 255–256), $8,572,954, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

FARM TENANT ACT

LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014–1029), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said Act, $500,000

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010–1013),

including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $1,591,182.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r–590x, 590z–5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $202,585, of which not to exceed $11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed $551,100) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed $83,700) and 5 (not to exceed $65,200) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C.

567–568), and Acts supplementary thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed $30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements; in all, not to exceed $700,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the value equivalent thereof: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years: *Provided further*, That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936,

approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901–914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $300 for newspapers; financial and credit reports, $3,500,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901–914), $10,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act and shall be considered as made available thereunder; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of time contained in section 3 (e) of said Act; and the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to

issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, $3,500,000.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For general administrative purposes, including maintenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at a cost of not to exceed $7,500 for any one building, repairs, and other expenses, $105,855; which appropriation may be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement, from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equipment, and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

INTERCHANGE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within

the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

WORK FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS

During the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture transfer to the Department of Agriculture for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the limitation

on expenditures for purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles in the field service shall be interchangeable between the various bureaus and offices of the Department, to such extent as the exigencies of the service may require: *Provided further,* That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles, tractors, road equipment, and boats, and parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, in whole or in part payment for vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of such vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats purchased by him: *Provided further,* That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may be used during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying vehicle for official purposes in the District of Columbia.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority at-

tending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed $1,000 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; contract stenographic reporting services; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and special reports by personal service without regard to the provisions of any other Act; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks to be used only for official purposes in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; garage rental in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration; employment of persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services; necessary administrative expenses in connection with the making of loans under the provisions of the Act

of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations, credit unions, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration: *Provided,* That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks, joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657) shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of supervising the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1943 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available

to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further,* That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1943, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1943 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal intermediate credit bank and each production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1943 of supervisory services, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto: *Provided further,* That officers and employees who under proper authorization use privately owned automobiles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of examining, supervising, or servicing Federal credit unions located within said corporate limits, may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile; in all, $3,168,331, together with not to exceed $3,699,303 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit Ad-

ministration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5).

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5), as amended by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 569), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), the unobligated balance (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1943") of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 569), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5): *Provided*, That no employee of the United States on whose certificate or approval loans under said Act of January 29, 1937, as amended, or other Acts of the same general character, are or have been made, shall be held personally liable for any loss or deficiency occasioned by the fraud or misrepresentation of applicants or borrowers, if the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall

determine that such employee has exercised reasonable care in the circumstances, and has complied with the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration in executing such certificate or giving such approval. Notwithstanding any such determination by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, this provision shall not be construed to prevent any criminal process against any person who was a party to or had guilty knowledge of such fraud or misrepresentation.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed $9,050,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed $250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; purchase (at not to exceed $750 each), exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-

carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided,* That all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property of the Corporation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further,* That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred,

allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016–1020 (h)).

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to employment of translators on a temporary basis where competent citizen translators are not available and it shall not apply to the temporary employment of persons in the field service for periods of less than sixty days: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to employment by the Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American republics. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department of Agriculture as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing

in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 4. Of the total amount available under this Act for traveling expenses, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $1,500,000, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this Act below the Budget estimates.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. All purposes and objects of expenditure under the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which are not provided for in title I hereof, but which are provided for in the bill (H. R. 6709 of the Seventy-seventh Congress) entitled "A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes", together with the Senate amendments thereto and upon which the House of

Representatives and the Senate have not agreed, are hereby authorized and provided, for and during the months of July and August 1942, to the extent, in the detail, and under the conditions, authority, restrictions, and limitations as the same were authorized and provided for in appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture on account of the fiscal year 1942, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary therefor: *Provided,* That if, at any time prior to September 1, 1942, appropriations or authorizations shall have been made for the entire fiscal year 1943 for such purposes and objects, such appropriation and authorization in this section shall thereupon cease to be effective and the amounts expended or obligated under this section shall be charged against such appropriations or authorizations and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount finally authorized or appropriated for such item or object for such fiscal year.

SEC. 202. The proviso in title I of this Act under the caption "Commodity Credit Corporation", with respect to the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity prices as de-

fined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 shall not apply during the months of July and August 1942, to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity to or by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to grain which has substantially deteriorated in quality, or commodities sold to farmers for seed, and sales of cotton required in connection with the present new uses program being carried on by the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 203. None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under the caption "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation, Farm Security Administration", for the months of July and August 1942 shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase program, (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated, or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of $2,500.

SEC. 204. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in title I and title II of this Act, for the fiscal year 1943, and for the months of July and August 1942, respectively, shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the

date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 205. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943".

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7349

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TARVER

JULY 2, 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

annually and the people of the State at least $13,000,000 annually, according to the estimate of our State highway chairman. In addition to this circumstance there is a very general and well-justified feeling on the part of our citizens that the imposition of this unwarranted increase, added to the already heavy and almost devastating gas-rationing limit for the citizens of this State and other eastern States, is a gross discrimination against our people. They reasonably ask the question: if we are to bear the burden of gas rationing, why at least could not some more favored section bear the burden of added price?

Our people are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to end this war, but they do resent unjust discrimination and I share with them this deep resentment.

I bring this to your attention in order that such joint or individual protest as you may deem proper or effective may be made to the appropriate authorities.

Cordially yours,

J. M. BROUGHTON,
Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 1, 1942.

Hon. LEON HENDERSON,
Office of Price Administration,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HENDERSON: I have heretofore brought to your attention the very deep feeling on the part of our citizens that the rationing of gasoline on a sectional rather than a national basis is unfair and discriminatory.

I wish to say now that the added imposition of a 2½ cents price increase on the eastern area, already seriously disadvantaged by the sectional rationing, is deeply resented. There is a very general feeling, to which I fully subscribe, that if the eastern section is to be made to bear the burden of rationing (a burden that is devastating to many private business concerns as well as to State revenue) then at least other more-favored sections should bear the burden of the price increase. It is hard for us to understand why the whole weight of this problem should be placed upon the shoulders of 17 States, including North Carolina.

The people of our State are ready and willing to undergo any sacrifice necessary to end this war. This has already been demonstrated many times, but they do feel that the problem is national and not sectional. The imposition of a sectional increase in the price of gasoline has added immensely to this well-justified resentment.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. BROUGHTON,
Governor of North Carolina.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report back, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 7349) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the bill reported for the calendar?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, sir.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Or does the Senator desire to have it lie on the desk?

Mr. RUSSELL. I may say that the bill in the nature of a substitute for the original agricultural appropriation bill, which was messaged from the House on Thursday, now has gone to the printer, and we hope to have the print back this afternoon before the Senate recesses or adjourns.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7282) to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Disabled American Veterans of the World War", approved June 17, 1932, so as to change the name to "Disabled American Veterans", and to extend membership eligibility therein to American citizens, honorably discharged from the active military or naval forces of the United States, or of some country allied with the United States, who have been either wounded, injured, or disabled by reason of such active service during time of war, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1536) thereon.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on July 2, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 2454) to prescribe the relative rank of members of the Navy Nurse Corps in relation to commissioned officers of the Navy, and for other purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

(Mr. DAVIS introduced Senate bill 2640, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. GUFFEY introduced Senate bill 2641, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. REED:

S. 2642. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 417 of the Interstate Commerce Act, by changing a reference therein from "carrier" to "freight forwarder"; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 2643. A bill to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2644. A bill relating to retirement benefits where dual credit is given for Government service; to the Committee on Civil Service.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAX ON ADMISSIONS BY MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES OF ALLIES

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask consent to introduce a bill to extend to members of the armed forces of Allies of the United States the exemption from the tax on admissions in cases where admission is free.

I also request that the bill be printed in the RECORD, together with a letter of June 26, 1942, from John Golden, addressed to me, enclosing a letter from him to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and my reply to Mr. Golden of June 29, 1942.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2640) to extend to members of the armed forces of Allies of the United States the exemption from the tax on admissions in cases where admission is free, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1700 (a) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is amended by inserting after the words "members of the military or naval forces of the United States when in uniform" a comma and the words "members (when in uniform) of the military or naval forces of any nation which is an ally of the United States in the prosecution of a war."

The letters presented by Mr. DAVIS in connection with the bill are as follows:

JOHN GOLDEN, INC.,
New York City, June 26, 1942.

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JIM: Enclosed is a carbon copy of a letter I sent recently to Mrs. Roosevelt.

I think the suggestion may be worth while and I would very much appreciate your advocacy of the idea.

Sincerely,

JOHN GOLDEN.

JUNE 25, 1942.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MRS. ROOSEVELT: A year or so ago I pointed out to you and a number of good friends in Washington the injustices of the tax law which at that time required our enlisted men to pay a 10-percent tax on the box-office prices of theater tickets, even though every theatrical manager in New York stook ready to give them free admission.

Since then, and with your help, a bill was put through by which members of the armed forces were exempted from a tax payment on free admissions.

Because the statute exempts only American soldiers and sailors, there exists today the same unjust exaction of a tax on free tickets to the soldiers and sailors of our Allies—and this is bad.

These boys, whether they are British sailors and flyers (of whom there are a great number in New York today), young Russians, or Chinese, are fighting our battles.

And our Government is saying that these young friendly strangers within our gates must pay as much as 30 cents for what otherwise would be a free ticket.

The highway robber holds up his victim with the phrase, "Your money or your life." Are we going to persist in saying to these cofighters of ours, "Your money and your life?"

I believe a gesture of complete hospitality—not hospitality with a 10 percent tax on it—is most important, not only because it will affect their regard for America and Americans, but because it will also stimulate these boys to such a greater moral uplift and greater determination to fight for the kind of life we show them, that they will be better soldiers in battles with us and for us.

I am making this appeal to you because you were gracious enough to come to New York at my request and hand out the millionth free admission to an enlisted man—and I am hoping that this personal contact with the work we are doing at the Defense Recreation offices may influence you to advocate a tax regulation liberalized to permit (through the generosity of the New York managers) equality of treatment to all our allied fighters.

Sincerely,

JOHN GOLDEN.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
June 29, 1942.

Mr. JOHN GOLDEN,
John Golden, Inc.,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR JOHN: I have your letter of June 26 together with copy of your letter addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt. I have asked the legislative counsel to draft an amendment to the law, and see what we can do.

With kind regards and all good wishes,
Most cordially,

JAMES J. DAVIS.

REGULATION OF THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill having to do with regulation of the petroleum industry. All the bill proposes to do is to provide for the transfer of price-fixing authority from the Office of Price Administration to the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator.

During the last war I had the honor and pleasure of serving on the Petroleum War Industries Committee. At that time it was all under one management, in the hands of one committee. I am sure that if the regulation of the petroleum industry could be placed under a committee in the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator we should have less trouble and less interference. I hope for early action by the committee to which the bill will be referred.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2641) providing for the transfer of certain authority and functions from the Price Administrator to the Petroleum Coordinator for War, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

INVESTIGATION OF VIOLATION OF RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY, ETC.—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. THOMAS of Utah submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 273), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of concluding the printing of hearings and reports, the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 266, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session, agreed to June 6, 1936, and under Senate Resolution 70, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, agreed to February 19, 1937, and under Senate Resolution 154, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, agreed to August 12, 1937, and under Senate Resolution 266, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session, agreed to May 18, 1938, and under Senate Resolution 126, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, agreed to August 4, 1939, and under Senate Resolution 135, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, agreed to June 28, 1941, to investigate the violation of the right of free speech and assembly and interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, is hereby increased by $2,500.

INDEPENDENCE DAY STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement issued by the President on the Fourth of July.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

For 166 years this 4th day of July has been a symbol to the people of our country of the democratic freedom which our citizens claim as their precious birthright. On this grim anniversary its meaning has spread over the entire globe—focusing the attention of the world upon the modern freedoms for which all the United Nations are now engaged in deadly war.

On the desert sands of Africa, along the thousands of miles of battle lines in Russia, in New Zealand and Australia and the islands of the Pacific, in war-torn China and all over the seven seas, freemen are fighting desperately—and dying—to preserve the liberties and the decencies of modern civilization. And in the overrun and occupied nations of the world, this day is filled with added significance, coming at a time when freedom and religion have been attacked and trampled upon by tyrannies unequaled in human history.

Never, since it first was created in Philadelphia, has this anniversary come in times so dangerous to everything for which it stands. We celebrate it this year, not in the fireworks of make-believe but in the death-dealing reality of tanks and planes and guns and ships. We celebrate it also by running without interruption the assembly lines which turn out these weapons to be shipped to all the embattled points of the globe. Not to waste 1 hour, not to stop one shot, not to hold back one blow—that is the way to mark our great national holiday in this year of 1942.

To the weary, hungry, unequipped army of the American Revolution the Fourth of July was a tonic of hope and inspiration. So is it now. The tough, grim men who fight for freedom in this dark hour take heart in its message—the assurance of the right to liberty under God—for all peoples and races and groups and nations, everywhere in the world.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CHINA EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Evening Star of Washington, D. C., of July 6, containing a message by the President of the United States to China expressing confidence of ultimate victory.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 6, 1942]

ROOSEVELT MESSAGE TO CHINA EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY—CABLE SENT TO CHIANG ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF JAP'S DESPICABLE ATTACK

President Roosevelt today cabled Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the people of China felicitations on the fifth anniversary of Japan's despicable attack on them and declared confidently the United Nations would fight on to victory.

"Increasingly, your arms and our arms will thrust back the enemy," he said.

"In the name of the people of the United States, your fighting Allies in this war for freedom," he said, "I greet you on this anniversary of the most despicable attack on you in all your long and noble history.

DIFFICULT TASKS REMAIN

"The people of the United States hail you as brothers in arms in the great and difficult tasks remaining before the free and freedom-loving peoples of all the earth.

"We are united as nations and peoples have never before been united. We are united to the end that the common aims of civilized men and women shall become actual and universal.

"Five years ago, at the Marco Polo Bridge, you started your fight against the forces of darkness which were hurled against your country and your civilization.

FIGHT OF ALL MANKIND

"You know, and all the world knows, how well you have carried on that fight, which is the fight of all mankind.

"Increasingly, your arms and our arms will thrust back the enemy.

"You, the people of China, and we, the people of the United States and the United Nations, will fight on together to victory, to the establishment of peace and justice and freedom throughout the world."

RENEGOTIATION OF CONTRACTS—REDUCTION IN PRICES AFFECTED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on July 1, I submitted a letter from the Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, on the subject of the renegotiation of war contracts. I now submit a letter from Mr. K. H. Rockey, Chairman of the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department, showing the saving already made by the Navy Department to be in the sum of $348,786,246, and a statement respecting expected further savings of $500,000,000.

It is indeed a heartening report, and I am delighted to lay it before the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter from Mr. Rockey may be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 3, 1942.

Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: In accordance with your telephone request, I am pleased to inform you that reductions in prices effected and in process of renegotiation, including voluntary refunds from contractors, amount at the present time to $348,786,246. However, this is only a tentative figure, and a more complete investigation may develop an even higher amount.

At the present time the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department has over 175 contractors and subcontractors under investigation, and its representatives are in the plants of 65 of these contractors. As a result of the Board's activities, it is expected that further savings of over $500,000,000 will be made during the balance of this coming year.

Yours very truly,

K. H. ROCKEY,
Chairman, Price Adjustment Board.

PILGRIMAGE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL—ARTICLE BY MAX LERNER

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Pilgrimage of Winston Churchill," written by Max Lerner and published in the New Republic of the issue of January 5, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix an editorial entitled "Senator Chavez and the Race Issue," published in the Alamogordo (N. Mex.) News,

Would not the measure more directly affect the price of wheat and the price of corn than the measure which the Senator supported, to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell a certain supply of wheat, would tend to hold down the price of wheat?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the 125,000,000 bushels of wheat which we undertook to procure permission to sell was meant to be used chiefly as feed in order to stimulate an increase in the supply of meat. It may be—and this is the objection which has been urged against it—that sale of that much wheat would tend to keep down the market price, although I, myself, doubt very much whether the gradual sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed purposes only, out of a supply shortly to be available of a billion and a half bushels, would have a very depressing effect or a very noticeable lowering effect on the price of wheat. A moment ago I said that it might be that the passage of the bill might temporarily stimulate the price of wheat. It might, although such a stimulation would be only temporary, just as when some good news comes from the battlefields there is a stimulation which results in a rise in the price of securities or, it may be, of commodities; but that is always temporary, and does not last long. Any stimulation which might come about in the price of wheat or corn—I do not think that passage of the bill would have any effect on other things—in my judgment would be temporary, would be only an indirect reaction, and would not be a substantial contribution to the permanent increase in the price of wheat or corn.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think we should not lose sight of the fact that the Government now controls 400,000,000 bushels of wheat which would not go under the proposed new loan, and which it could sell at any price at which it might please to sell it, and which it does intend to sell chiefly for feeding.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, as the Senator says, the Government now has two-thirds of the present carry-over in wheat. It has been selling it gradually. It has not dumped it on the market, and does not intend to dump it on the market so as to affect the price, but intends that it shall be available and shall be sold at prices comparable with the prices of livestock, where there is an indispensable relationship.

It might be possible that the gradual sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed purposes would, in some way, hold down the market price of wheat, but when we consider that there are 600,000,000 bushels of wheat now in the carry-over and probably 900,000,000 bushels coming on, making a total of a billion and a half bushels, it is difficult to understand how the gradual sale of 125,000,000 bushels for feed purposes and for no other purpose is going to become a very great depressing influence on the price of wheat.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further for a question or a remark?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BURTON. It has been my impression that, running throughout this argument, there has been an attempt to urge anti-inflationary steps and that the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat was thrown in with other measures as a part of the anti-inflationary policy, whereas this particular bill would operate in reverse so far as that trend is concerned.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would operate in reverse, probably, to some extent, although, as I said a while ago, the farmer gets just as much for his wheat now as he would get under this bill, but he gets it in two segments. The wheat costs as much before it starts into the process of consumption as it would under this bill. The difference is that the Government has made up a part of the price in the cash payment it has given to the farmer, representing the difference between 85 percent and parity. So when the wheat, for instance, starts out on the process of being ground or converted into food products, it has really cost the people as much—because the people pay the money into the Treasury—as it would cost under this bill.

Another reason why it has been urged that this would simplify the process is that it would relieve the Treasury of the United States of the necessity of paying cash to cover the difference between 85 percent and parity. I doubt very much whether the cost of the finished product under either process would be very different, because the basic cost is the same in either case.

Mr. BURTON. But the trend would be up, rather than down, if this proposed legislation were enacted?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a matter of speculation. I do not think anyone can be dogmatic on the subject, either way.

Mr. BURTON. I understood the Senator from Kentucky to indicate that, in his opinion, the trend would be up rather than down.

Mr. BARKLEY. I say that temporarily there might be a hectic stimulation. The mere passage of a 100-percent loan proposal might, in a sort of hectic and temporary way, stimulate the market price of wheat. It is possible that might happen. I want to be frank. I am not certain it will happen, but it is entirely possible that, after a little while, a few days or weeks, it might result in that condition, but it would all level itself off, I think, ultimately, so that there would be no real difference between what is happening now and what would happen under the bill.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Before the Senator sits down, I desire to inquire whether this is a private conversation or may I get into it?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is in it now. I cannot imagine the Senator from Kansas indulging in a private discussion on the floor; I know that what he has to say he wants the Senate and the public to have the benefit of.

Mr. REED. I think the Senator from Kentucky once or twice inadvertently intimated that the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed might have a depressing effect upon the price of wheat. Surely the Senator did not mean that?

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Senator misunderstood me. I said that considering the 600,000,000 bushels now on hand, and the 900,000,000 bushels in prospect, making a billion and a half bushels, the gradual sale of 125,000,000 bushels for feed purposes only could have very little effect on the price of wheat so far as it would depress it.

Mr. REED. I was sure the Senator would want to correct his remarks.

Mr. BARKLEY. If I said the contrary, I should want to correct my statement, but I was seeking to make the same statement I have now made.

Mr. REED. Before the Senator takes his seat, I should like to make a suggestion to the Senator from Ohio. The whole effort has been to get a parity price for the farmer that would give him a parity income. The Commodity Credit Corporation has made loans amounting to 85 percent of parity on the crop. In addition to that, the Congress has been appropriating $212,000,000 a year, which is a subsidy, to bring about an approach to the parity price. In addition to that, the farmer has received, under certain circumstances, what are known as soil-conservation payments. If we take the parity price of wheat on the farm generally, which, as the Senator from Oregon stated a little while ago, has been $1.32 or $1.34, 85 percent of that is about $1.13, as I recall, or possibly $1.14. If we add to that the subsidy given the wheat producer, for example, out of the $212,000,000 appropriation, that represents about 13½ cents a bushel to the wheat producer who shares in the program; and, adding to that the soil-conservation payments, which average about 6½ cents a bushel, the wheat farmer is brought up to parity.

I am sure the Senator from Kentucky would agree, and probably the Senator from Oregon also, that if we should pass this bill to make a hundred percent of parity loans on wheat, that certainly would be followed by a discontinuance of the subsidy appropriation of $212,000,000. I am sure the Senator from Alabama will agree to that.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is correct.

Mr. REED. This action, if taken, of providing for 100-percent loans would not necessarily affect the soil-conservation payments; that would depend upon circumstances. I simply, with the indulgence of the Senator from Kentucky, wanted to make the statement to the Senator from Ohio in a little different way than it has been made heretofore.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have concluded my remarks. I have just been informed that the continuing measure

which was reported by the Committee on Appropriations has been printed and is now before the Senate. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside continuing the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Agreeing to the request, I assume, would not interfere with the pending bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. Not at all. It would be temporarily laid aside, and the Senate would automatically return to it after the disposition of the other measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7349) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That all appropriations (including reappropriations, authorizations for borrowing of funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and authorizations for administrative expenses of Corporations) for the necessary operations of the Department of Agriculture which remained unprovided for on June 30, 1942, are hereby continued and made available for and during the month of July 1942, unless the regular appropriations provided for such Department in the bill (H. R. 6709 of the Seventy-seventh Congress) entitled "A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," shall have been made prior to August 1, 1942, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or hereby made available pursuant to such authorizations, such sums as may be necessary for such operations for the month of July 1942: *Provided*, That no greater amount shall be expended for such operations (other than for emergency forest fire protection and suppression and insect pest and disease control) than as the sum of one-twelfth of the appropriations and other amounts made available for such Department for the fiscal year 1942, bears to the whole of the appropriations and amounts made available for such Department for such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the appropriations and authority contained in this act shall cease to be effective on the date that the regular appropriations for such Department for the fiscal year 1943 become effective, and all amounts expended or obligated under this act shall be charged against the amounts appropriated and made available in H. R. 6709 as finally enacted, and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount finally authorized or appropriated for such item or object for such fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. The appropriations and authority contained in this act shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of the appropriations and authority contained in this act and in H. R. 6709 as finally enacted are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, Senators will recall that last Thursday the House passed what was in effect an additional appropriation bill, and sent it to the Senate. I shall not discuss the terms of the new bill in detail. Suffice it to say that under the measure passed by the House last Thursday and sent to the Senate, the Senate would not only have abandoned its position on every Senate amendment in disagreement, but that some of the items which were in controversy would have left the Senate in a worse position in its contentions than the terms of the original House bill.

For illustration, under the terms of the bill sent to the Senate from the House, provision would have been made for the Farm Security Administration for a period of only 60 days. At the expiration of that time, unless the House committee saw fit to originate and report out and the House to pass a bill providing appropriations for the Farm Security Administration, that agency of the Government would have been in effect abolished on the first day of September of this year.

Naturally, the Senate could not agree to any such proposition. It would have been more forthright and in better accord with the parliamentary practice had the Senate receded outright from its amendment and proceeded to the enactment of House bill 6709, which was the original appropriation bill, for under that bill some provision at least was made for the Farm Security Administration, and some exceptions were made in dealing with the Government-owned surpluses of agricultural commodities.

I might point out that under the bill which was in disagreement, as it came to the Senate from the House, it would have been possible for the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of grains which had deteriorated in value. Under the bill sent us from the House of Representatives Thursday, the authority to dispose of grains which were deteriorated in value was extended for a period of only 60 days. If the Senate had agreed to that, unless the House of Representatives had seen fit to originate legislation to extend that period, the Government would have had an enormous surplus of grains on hand, and could not even have cleaned out the deteriorating or rotting grains and sold them in order to make room for the new crop.

The Committee on Appropriations has examined this new bill, and offers as a substitute a continuing resolution, to enable the Department of Agriculture to function during the month of July, to enable those who are employed there to receive their salaries, and to permit a continuation of the ordinary processes of the Department in the field pending an agreement on the original bill. This resolution follows as nearly as possible the terms of the continuing resolutions which have always been enacted when the two Houses have been unable to agree on appropriation bills.

Some of the press reports in regard to the resolution have been somewhat misleading. It has been pointed out that the appropriations for 1942 were somewhat larger than those which are provided in the items on which the two Houses are in accord. That is true, but under the language of the continuing resolution any amount expended in the month of July will be deducted from the amount the agency of the department affected might receive when the bill shall be finally enacted. It would be most improvident for any agency or department to expend a larger amount than one-twelfth of that provided in the bill which is now in disagreement, because to do so would force a drastic curtailment somewhere else along the line during the fiscal year. If they spend more than one-twelfth of the amount which is in agreement during the month of July, they will have to spend less than one-twelfth in the month of May 1934, or in some other month.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. To emphasize the particular point the Senator is making, I should like to read the language of the amendment recommended by the committee to cover that point. It begins on page 100, line 17:

And all amounts expended or obligated under this act shall be charged against the amounts appropriated and made available in H. R. 6709 as finally enacted, and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount finally authorized or appropriated for such item or object for such fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

In other words, if there were any improvidence on the part of any branch of the Department of Agriculture, and it should make excessive expenditures in the month of July, it would be penalized for the remaining 11 months of the year. That is beyond question.

Mr. RUSSELL. Undoubtedly that would be the case. I may say that in making its plans for the fiscal year 1943 the Department has undoubtedly been controlled by the items in the bill which have already been buttoned-up and finally disposed of between the two Houses, and it is just a case of splitting hairs to refer to continuing the appropriations as already agreed to or to adopt a resolution in a new or uncertain form.

Mr. President, another resolution has been suggested by one of the House managers which, in effect, adopted the items of the bill which have already been agreed upon. It differs in language from the pending resolution but has practically the same effect. I feel that I should relate to the Senate the circumstances surrounding the drawing of the resolution and the connection I have had with its preparation, as well as the agreement arrived at.

After the House conferees had withdrawn the resolution shown us at the last conference which would have adopted the House provisions of the bill, the chairman of the House conferees,

Representative TARVER, from my own State of Georgia, presented to me a resolution which, in effect, adopted all the provisions of the 1943 bill which are in agreement, and which undertook to continue on the basis of the 1942 act the provisions of the items in disagreement.

I read the resolution over in company with the chairman of the House conferees and stated to him that, so far as I was individually concerned, I was perfectly willing to accept it.

I wish to point out that that statement was made by me before the House sent over that legislative monstrosity last Thursday, and at a time when I was endeavoring to reach an agreement with the House conferees on the terms of a simple joint resolution to enable the Department to function in the month of July.

This morning, when the full committee met, I submitted a copy of the resolution which had been shown me by Judge TARVER, and we had the Legislative Counsel and the clerk of the committee examine it. It was the opinion of the legislative counsel that there was some question involved in the resolution, as prepared by the House subcommittee, which would require a determination by the Comptroller General before the officers of the Department would know exactly the limits of their authority and their powers under the terms of the resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations, therefore, decided that in order to avoid the necessity for any construction by the Comptroller General and the delays which would be occasioned thereby, it would be better to adopt the Senate resolution which had already been prepared, and which had been carefully studied and examined by the fiscal authorities of the Government. It was believed that such action would obviate the necessity of any further delay and prevent confusion in the operation of the Department for this period of 1 month. For that reason the Senate resolution, rather than that which had been prepared on the House side, is now before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. President, I think that in justice to myself I should make a brief statement concerning some of the contentions made on the floor of the House last Thursday to the effect that I had agreed to accept the bill which was sent over to us on that date.

I wish to emphasize with all the power at my command—and I make this statement not only on the floor of this body but will be willing to do so face to face with any Member of the Congress anywhere else—that no Member of either body had ever indicated to me directly or indirectly that the House was planning to adopt an entirely new appropriation bill and send it over to the Senate, particularly one in the form of the measure that has reached us. I did have a call from one high in authority in the House of Representatives on Thursday, asking me whether or not certain language in the bill, constituting one of the limitations on the power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, was in both the House and the Senate versions of the bill. I very promptly replied that the identical language which he read to me over the telephone was in both the Senate and House versions, but pointed out that further on in the Senate version there were certain exceptions to that language. Neither at that time nor before had anyone submitted to me a proposition that would be, in effect, an absolute recession of the Senate from its position with regard to this bill, because it would have been much easier and simpler to have receded in the conference committee and wound up our entire controversy than to have made any such surrender as that over the telephone, when I had no idea what was in the mind of the man who was talking to me.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it not true that, although the language read to the Senator over the telephone, and which we all understand is in both bills, all that follows that language in the Senate version modified it, so that it left the language in controversy as much as if it had not been agreed to?

Mr. RUSSELL. That was my construction of the matter. I was so convinced in my own mind that it was a question of a construction of a resolution to enable the Department to operate, that I came to the majority leader and conferred with him to get his opinion of the construction that would be placed upon the continuing resolution when part of the language was in agreement, and when later, by Senate amendments, the whole purpose and import of that language was left in disagreement by virtue of exceptions which were added by the Senate committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The language about which we are talking was a proviso in the House bill. There are five or six lines of it, which were not changed in the conference, but the very next sentence goes on to say:

Provided further, That the terms of the foregoing proviso—

And so forth. There is still another proviso. All of this modifies that language. Although the language itself was not changed, the meaning was changed, and the whole effect of it was changed by the amendments put in by the Senate. In the measure sent over by the House on Thursday, that language was included, and everything else was stricken out. So, left in that condition, it simply left the House proviso without any of the changes made by the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. It left out some modifications placed in the bill in the House in the first instance, and left out provisions which the House had inserted in the bill when it had it under consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. The RECORD I think will show that in debating the matter in the House it was stated that if the bill were passed it would be impossible for the Government to sell any of this grain within the 12-month period.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Kentucky is absolutely correct. So while it is regrettable that there could have been any misunderstanding at all about it, so far as I am concerned I do not feel that I am in any wise responsible, because no person ever suggested to me that the Senate was disposed to recede from all its positions on this bill by any such circuitous route as passing an entirely new bill, and then leave a bill in conference, when all the matters in controversy with respect to the bill in conference had in effect been settled by the action of the Senate.

Mr. President, this substitute is offered in absolute good faith. We are not trying to take advantage of anyone nor to secure approval of the Senate's position by short cuts. It fully protects the right of the House with respect to its position on the appropriations in disagreement. It fully protects the rights of the Senate under its amendments. It leaves the controversial questions open for a period of 30 days to enable us to make one final effort to come to an agreement, and it does not surrender any substantial rights of either body in connection with its amendments.

I hope the substitute will be agreed to by the Senate. It is offered in good faith and in a spirit of fairness, after consideration of all the precedents involved, and the pressing needs of the Department of Agriculture, and to enable that great department to function for the month of July. I hope it will be favorably received by the other body. Its purport and effect are practically identical with that of the resolution now in the hands of the chairman of the House subcommittee, as I construe it. It contains several sections which are identical with the language of that resolution. Surely it can be accepted by everyone and will protect everyone as we continue our efforts to get a bill.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the general agricultural situation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, would the Senator from Minnesota object to the pending amendment being acted upon? The Senator understands that an amendment is now before the Senate.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes; I so understood. The Senator from Georgia was discussing the agricultural appropriation measure.

Mr. RUSSELL. I saw the Senator come into the Chamber just now. I thought perhaps he had not understood that the continuing amendment was before the Senate.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I am in favor of it, and I believe there will be plenty of time for the Senate to act upon it. In view of the fact that the debate throughout the day has dealt with the conference report, I wanted to discuss in a general way the agricultural situation in its relation to the national economy in the war program. It involves the fundamentals, the foundation of the A. A. A. farm program, and I think we need to have a very careful appraisal of the farm program at this time. In discussing a national economy we are likely to approach the subject in the way the blind

men did who were asked to describe the elephant. Each described the elephant according to his own point of contact. We cannot appraise the farm problem by looking merely at wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. These are only a few of the many farm crops that are said to be entitled to parity. What about the hundreds of other commodities?

Mr. President, in this national economy, this war economy, we have agriculture, we have labor, we have industry. We have large industry and we have small industry. Farming is a comparatively small one because it is individualistic. In a well-balanced economy the program for each must be considered in relation to all other parts of it.

I have before me, from the Department of Agriculture, a list of the prices of farm products at the local market in the State of Minnesota for the years 1925, 1926, and 1927. I have them also for June 13, 1942. Of 17 farm commodities for sale at the local markets in Minnesota, 10 are selling at a lower price than they were in the peacetime period of 1925, 1926, and 1927. Ten of these commodities out of 17 are selling at a lower price in time of war, in a war economy, than they were selling for in 1925, 1926, and 1927, in time of peace.

The average price of wheat at the local market in Minnesota in the period 1925, 1926, and 1927, was $1.49. In Minnesota today at the local market millers are buying No. 1 northern wheat, weighing 60 pounds, for 99 cents.

The average price of rye in the 3-year period 1925, 1926, and 1927 was 88 cents a bushel. Rye was selling on June 13, 1942, in Minnesota in the local market for 48 cents. It was selling for about one-half of what it sold for in the peacetime period to which I have referred.

Corn is selling in the local market in Minnesota today at from 67 to 69 cents a bushel. In the 3-year peacetime period to which I referred it averaged 70 cents a bushel.

Oats were selling on June 13, 1942, for 39 cents a bushel, and the average price in 1925, 1926, and 1927 was 38 cents, a difference of 1 cent.

Flax in that 3-year period sold for $2.20, and this year it is selling for $2.39 a bushel.

Feed barley this year sells for 48 cents a bushel, and malting barley sells for 70 cents a bushel. The average price in the 1925, 1926, and 1927 period was 48 cents a bushel for feed and 70 cents for malt.

White flour sold in June this year for $3.48, and the average price in the period 1925, 1926, and 1927 was $4.52.

We come to mill feeds which the farmer buys back from the miller. On June 13, 1942, shorts sold for $2.05 a hundred pounds, and the average price in 1925, 1926, and 1927 was $1.71. So while the farmer got more for his wheat in that period of 1925, 1926, and 1927, he bought his milling feed back for about 35 cents a hundred less than he does now, when the price of wheat at the local market is 98 cents.

Screenings, mill feed, sold on June 13 this year for $1.90. The farmer pays that price in buying screenings back from the miller. In the 3-year period previously mentioned he bought screenings from the miller for $1.31 a hundred.

Bran sold on the 13th of June 1942 for $2 a hundred, and in the period 1925, 1926, and 1927 the farmer paid $1.45 a hundred for it. At that time, when the farmer was receiving $1.50 for his wheat, he paid $1.45 for his bran, while now when he sells his wheat on the local market for 99 cents a bushel, he pays $2 a hundred for bran.

Creamery butter on the 13th day of June this year sold at the local market in Minnesota for 38 cents. The average price in 1925, 1926, and 1927 was 47 cents, 9 cents more.

Hogs sold on the 13th day of June, 1942, for $13.85. The average price for 1925, 1926, and 1927 was $11 a hundred pounds.

This year on the 13th day of June lambs sold in the local market for $10 to $13 a hundred. The average price in 1925, 1926, and 1927 was $10 a hundred. On the 13th of June eggs sold for 27 cents. My cook pays 47 cents in Washington. The average price for 1925, 1926, and 1927, was 21 cents. Eggs are selling at higher prices, as are hogs and beef. Eggs are being bought by the Lend-Lease Administration and dried to be sent to countries receiving the benefit of the lend-lease operations. Pork and beef are being bought by the Lend-Lease Administration. For that reason those commodities now have parity in the market price.

I ask unanimous consent that the table from which I have quoted the various figures be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Closing markets, New Ulm, Minn.

Local markets	June 13, 1942	June 11, 1925	June 10, 1926	June 9, 1927	Average price, June 1925–27
Wheat:					
Spring, No. 1	$0.98	$1.52	$1.60	$1.37	$1.49
Spring, No. 2	.96	1.50	1.57	1.55	----------
Spring, No. 3	.94	1.47	1.53	1.31	----------
Rye, per bushel, No. 2	.48	.99	.76	.99	.88
Corn	.67–.69	.84–.80	.47–.54	.69–.80	.70
Oats	.39	.43	.33	.40	.38
Flax	2.39	2.50	2.07	2.05	2.20
Barley	.48–.70	.71	.51	.48–.70	.63
White flour, 98 pounds	3.45–3.55	4.50–5.00	4.90–5.10	4.30–4.50	4.56
Shorts, per 100 pounds	2.05	1.80	1.60	1.75	1.71
Screenings	1.90	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.31
Bran	2.00	1.50	1.35	1.50	1.45
Creamery butter	.38	.48	.47	.48	.47
Veal calves, per hundredweight	12.00–14.00	7.00	11.50	10.00	9.50
Cows, per hundredweight	6.50–9.50	3.50–5.00	5.00	5.25–7.00	5.00
Lambs, per hundredweight	10.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	7.00–10.00	13.50	10.00
Hogs	13.85	10.00–11.00	14.25	8.00	11.00
Grade A eggs	.27	.24	.25	.15	.21
Heavy hens	.12	.14–.18	.16–.20	.10–.15	.15
Baled hay, per ton	9.00	16.00	15.00–16.00	18.00	16.00

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. We must study these things in relation to other things. The farmer is expected to run his defense plant in a war economy, when the majority of his prices are below what they were in time of peace. This strikes at the very foundation of the A. A. A. program. The idea of that program was to fix parity prices on five so-called basic products, on the assumption that if parity prices could be obtained for those five commodities the general price level of all farm commodities would be raised. That did not happen. The farmer cannot survive on wheat, cotton, corn, and tobacco alone. We know what has been the result. The purpose was to raise the general level of farm prices and to get rid of the surplus. We did not get rid of the surplus. We are piling up a surplus, as we did under the farm program. We have not been able to raise the general price level of farm products in relation to the prices of industry and the wages of labor. The only way the farmer has been able to obtain parity prices on a few products is through loans at 85 percent of parity, and parity payments on wheat, cotton, tobacco, and, I believe, peanuts.

The theory was, and always has been, that the price of feed fixes the prices of beef and pork. The price of feed is always considered to be the determining factor in the price of the finished product. Dollar corn was said to bring 10-cent pork and 10-cent beef. But now the condition has been reversed through purchases under the lend-lease program, because now the finished products of cattle and hogs are selling at higher prices, with relation to feed, than the prices at which they were selling before the creation of the A. A. A. But lend-lease cannot be permanent.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. May we have action on the pending bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 7349) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Department of Agriculture under certain contingencies."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the bill printed as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7349

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 2, 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 6 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1942
Reported by Mr. RUSSELL, with amendments

JULY 6 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1942
Considered, amended, read the third time, and passed; ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, ~~That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:~~

~~TITLE I~~

~~DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE~~

~~OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY~~

~~SALARIES~~

~~For the Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and for other personal services in the Office of the Secretary in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $618,509, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such services, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $1,000,488, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia in said Office of the Secretary not to exceed the total amount provided in the Budget schedules for such purpose under this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with~~

representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services, and the appropriations made in this Act shall be available for such purposes: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend from appropriations available for the purchase of lands not to exceed $1 for each option to purchase any particular tract or tracts of land: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $25,000 of the appropriations available for salaries and expenses of officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture permanently stationed in foreign countries may be used for payment of allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a): *Provided further,* That with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed abroad may enter into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the

payment of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for laboratory investigations to determine the possibly harmful effects on human beings of spray insecticides on fruits and vegetables: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make microfilm or other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department of Agriculture and sell such reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation charged with the cost of making such reproductions.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs, and alterations; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motorcycle and not to exceed three motor-propelled pas-

senger-carrying vehicles (including one for the Secretary of Agriculture, one for general utility needs for the entire Department, and one for the Forest Service) and purchase of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle at not to exceed $1,500, including the exchange value of one such vehicle, for official purposes only; for official travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the Department; and for other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, which are authorized by such officer as the Secretary may designate, $98,341, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $131,605, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom in this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department,

shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of salaries of employees engaged in the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor transport vehicles, and that this appropriation shall be reimbursed from the appropriation made for any bureau or office for which such service is performed, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1922 (5 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture, during the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made, may maintain stocks of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials sufficient to meet, in whole or in part, requirements of the bureaus and offices of the Department in the city of Washington and elsewhere, but not to exceed in the aggregate $200,000 in value at the close of the fiscal year, and the appropriations of such bureaus, offices, and agencies available for the purchase of stationery, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous materials shall be available to reimburse the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses current at the time supplies are allotted, assigned, or issued, or when payment is received; for transfer for the purchase of inventory; and for transfer pursuant to the provisions of section 601 of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided further,* That the appropriations made here-

under shall be available for the payment of salaries and expenses for purchasing, storing, handling, packing, or shipping supplies and blank forms, and there shall be charged proportionately as a part of the cost of supplies issued an amount to cover such salaries and expenses, and in the case of blank forms and supplies not purchased from this appropriation an amount to cover such salaries and expenses shall be charged proportionately to the proper appropriation: *Provided further,* That the facilities of the central storehouse of the Department shall to the fullest extent practicable be used to make unnecessary the maintenance of separate bureau storehouse activities in the Department: *Provided further,* That a separate schedule of expenditures, transfers of funds, or other transactions hereunder shall be included in the annual Budget: *Provided further,* That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Total, Office of the Secretary, $716,850.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses for the Office of Solicitor, including salary of the Solicitor at $9,000 per annum, and including personal services in the District of Columbia and

elsewhere, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, $210,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $1,937,749, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed the total amount set up in the Budget schedules for such purpose under this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, $400,144, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $189,691, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $167,291; for preparation and display of exhibits, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department and with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies, and State, interstate, international, and other fairs or events held within the United States, $60,832; for the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, including cooperation with Federal, State, County, Municipal, and other agencies, $68,905: *Provided, however,*

That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding $300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits

by the Department, not exceeding a total of $10,000 may be used for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of specialists, technicians, and experts, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided further,* That in the preparation and distribution of duplicated and photographic material for the Department, the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information", current at the time such services are rendered or when payment therefor is received, may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from the applicable appropriations, to cover charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including depreciation, maintenance, and repair) and other necessary expenses.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For all printing and binding for the Department of Agriculture, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, except as otherwise in this Act provided, $1,300,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212–220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C.

~~418),~~ and ~~June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108),~~ and ~~in pursuance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224),~~ also ~~including not to exceed $250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220): *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under said section 32, and from funds appropriated for parity payments under section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with such payments: *Provided further,* That the

total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed $550,000.

Total, Office of Information, $1,700,144.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For purchase and exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and for expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed $1,200 for newspapers; for dues, when authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; for salaries in the city of Washington and elsewhere; for official travel expenses, and for library fixtures, library cards, supplies, and for all other necessary expenses, $107,030, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $16,055, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed $127,822 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below

the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Hatch Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377–379), entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301–308), and of the Acts supplementary thereto", the sums apportioned to the several States, to be paid quarterly in advance, $720,000.

Adams Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), entitled "An Act to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditure thereof", and Acts supplementary thereto, the

sums apportioned to the several States to be paid quarterly in advance, $720,000.

Purnell Act: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the more complete endowment of agricultural experiment stations", approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), $2,880,000.

Hawaii: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii", approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), $67,500.

Alaska: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), $15,000; and the provisions of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 369), $10,000 in all for Alaska, $25,000.

Puerto Rico: To carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to coordinate the agricultural experiment station work and to extend the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Puerto Rico", approved March C. 369a), $10,000 in all, for Alaska, $25,000.

Title I, Bankhead Jones Act: For payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, pursuant to authorizations contained in title I of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427–427g), $2,463,708: *Provided*, That of this amount $63,708 allotted in the fiscal year 1942 to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural population shall be apportioned in the fiscal year 1943 in the same amounts and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from such sum in the fiscal year 1942.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, $6,926,208.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants to States and coordination of research: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, February 23, 1929, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto (7 U. S. C. 361–386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the

employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, $165,905; and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the Department of Agriculture and coordinate the research work of the Department with that of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts, and make report thereon to Congress.

Insular experiment stations: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the erection of buildings, the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, $90,592: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, at his discretion, transfer such property and equipment, including the library, of the Hawaii Experiment Station, formerly maintained by the Department of Agriculture, as he may deem necessary and advisable to the experiment station of the University of Hawaii, which has been conducted jointly and in collaboration with the former Federal station under the Act of May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b); and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell such products as are obtained on the land belonging to the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and the

amount obtained from the sale thereof shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

In all, salaries and expenses, $256,497.

Total, Office of Experiment Stations, $7,182,705, of which amount not to exceed $154,780 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programming, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the

conduct of field work outside the District of Columbia, $1,150,000, of which amount $700,000 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act: *Provided,* That not more than $5,000 of this appropriation shall be used to further the chemical phases of the soybean investigations, except the routine analytical work for plant production, now being conducted at Urbana, Illinois, and such $5,000 shall be available only for the expenses incident to the transfer of such investigations to Peoria, Illinois, for absorption by the Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

Capper-Ketcham extension work: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862 (7 U. S. C. 301–308), and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agricul-

ture", approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), $1,480,000.

Additional cooperative extension work: For additional cooperative agricultural extension work in agriculture and home economics, to be allotted and paid by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in such amounts as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, $555,000.

Extension work, section 21, Bankhead-Jones Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of section 21, title II, of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges", approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), $12,000,000.

Alaska: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska", approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), $13,950; and the provisions of section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of the Adams Act, the Purnell Act, and the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes",

approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), $10,000; in all, for Alaska, $23,950.

Puerto Rico: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico", approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), $100,000.

In all, payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico for agricultural extension work, $14,158,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, including cooperation with other bureaus and offices of the Department, and Federal, State, county, and other agencies, in the development, preparation, and distribution of educational material designed to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work as conducted by the Department in cooperation with land-grant colleges, $646,458, of which amount not to exceed $552,710

may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Extension Service, $14,805,408.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, for conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, and for aiding in formulating programs for authorized activities of the Department of Agriculture, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, either independently or in cooperation with public agencies or organizations, $528,798, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 for such salaries and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may

be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of $2,178,372 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation not to exceed $1,893,928 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of the chief of bureau at $10,000 per annum: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the fiscal year 1943 shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for 1943, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That in addition the Secretary may, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transfer to this appropriation for the purpose of administering and performing the functions of the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the Agricultural Marketing Service, such sums as he may determine necessary from other appropriations available to the Department: *Provided further,* That no part of the funds herein appro-

priated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shall be used for State and county land-use planning.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of June 5, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 541–545), independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the purchase of such books and periodicals and not to exceed $500 for newspapers as may be necessary in connection with this work, $223,795.

Grand total, Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, $26,624,730.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts; and the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock,

hides, skins, meat, or other animal products, may in his discretion, make inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants and charge the applicants for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid; collect and disseminate information concerning livestock and animal products; prepare and disseminate reports on animal industry; purchase in the open market samples of all tuberculin serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best, and purchase and destroy diseased or exposed animals, including poultry, or quarantine the same whenever in his judgment essential to prevent the spread of pleuropneumonia, tuberculosis, contagious poultry diseases, or other diseases of animals from one State to another, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $172,000.

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations and other agencies, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings absolutely necessary to carry on the experiments, $811,000, including $12,500 for livestock experiments and demonstrations at Big Spring or elsewhere in Texas, to be available only when the State of Texas, or other cooperating agency in Texas, shall have appropriated an equal amount or, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have furnished its equivalent in value in cooperation for the same purpose during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made: *Provided,* That of the sum thus appropriated $242,580 may be used for experiments in poultry feeding and breeding, of which amount $45,000 may be used in cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, including the construction of necessary buildings at Beltsville, Maryland, and necessary expenses for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, $715,000: *Provided,* That of said sum $265,182 may be used for researches concerning the cause, modes of spread, and methods of treatment and prevention of the dis-

ease of contagious abortion of animals: *Provided further,* That fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed for agencies of the United States Government, in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, $3,575,669, together with $1,450,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation made under this head for the fiscal year 1940, and $1,013,331 of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, in all, including reappropriations, $6,039,000: *Provided,* That in carrying out the purpose of this appropriation, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture it shall be necessary to condemn and destroy tuberculous or paratuberculous cattle, or cattle reacting to the test for Bang's disease, and if such animals have been destroyed, condemned, or die after condemnation, he may, in his discretion, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere such sums as he shall determine to be necessary for the payment of indemnities to owners of such animals but, except as hereinafter provided,

no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of such cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of such cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further,* That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than $25 for any grade animal or more than $50 for any purebred animal.

Eradicating cattle ticks: For the eradication of southern cattle ticks, $276,000: *Provided,* That, except upon the written order of the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the purchase of animals or in the purchase of materials for or in the construction of dipping

vats upon land not owned solely by the United States, except at fairs or expositions where the Department of Agriculture makes exhibits or demonstrations; nor shall any part of this appropriation be used in the purchase of materials or mixtures for use in dipping vats except in experimental or demonstration work carried on by the officials or agents of the Bureau of Animal Industry: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $5,000 of the amount herein made available may be used to purchase and supply beef to the Seminole Indians of the Big Cypress Swamp area, Hendry County, Florida, during the time that deer infested with cattle ticks are being removed from said area and until such area is restocked with deer: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of Agriculture, his agent or agents, in cooperation with the duly constituted authorities of the State of Florida, is authorized to conduct tick eradication on the Seminole Indian Reservation in the State of Florida under the provisions of the laws of that State.

Hog cholera control: For the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, by such means as may be necessary, including demonstrations, the formation of organizations, and other methods, either independently or in cooperation with farmers' associations, State or county authorities, $102,000.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the eradication of scabies in sheep and

cattle and dourine in horses, the inspection of southern cattle, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, and the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals, including the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations and repairs, alterations, improvements, or additions to buildings thereon; the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, and the mallein testing of animals, $666,000.

Meat inspection: For expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act of June 30, 1906, as amended by the Act of March 4, 1907, as extended to equine meat by the Act of July 24, 1919 (21 U. S. C. 71–96), as authorized by section 2 (a) of the Act of June 26, 1934 (31 U. S. C. 725a), and as further amended by the Act of June 29, 1938 (21 U. S. C. 91), including the purchase of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing, $6,147,000.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151–158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, $223,718.

Marketing agreements with respect to hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of $30,708 of the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851–855), entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", including the employment, of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

In all, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, $12,688,387.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

In case of an emergency arising out of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, threatens the livestock industry of the country, he may expend in the city of Washington or elsewhere any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for this purpose, not to exceed $305,000, in the arrest and eradication of any such disease, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction, in cooperation with the States, of animals affected by or ex-

posed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations: *Provided,* That the payment for animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any animal shall exceed three times its meat or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, the payment by the United States Government for any animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further,* That the sum of $5,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $3,500,000 contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924, for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious or infectious diseases of animals is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to control and eradicate the European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry.

Total, Bureau of Animal Industry, $12,688,387, of which amount not to exceed $645,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed $377,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401–404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, cooperative investigations of the dairy industry in the various States, inspection of renovated-butter factories, repairs to buildings, and not to exceed $5,000 for the construction of buildings, $764,757.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the investigation of fruits, fruit trees, grain, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grasses, forage, drug, medicinal, poisonous, fiber, and other plants and plant industries, and of soils and soil-plant relationships, in cooperation with other branches of the Department, the State experiment stations, and practical farmers; for the erection of necessary farm buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building erected, except head houses connecting greenhouses, shall not exceed $2,500; and for the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere required for the

investigations, experiments, and demonstrations herein authorized, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $213,710.

Arlington Farm: For continuing the maintenance of a general experiment farm and agricultural station on the Arlington estate, in the State of Virginia, and in the vicinity of Beltsville, Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved April 18, 1900 (31 Stat. 135, 136), as amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1030–1057), $51,109.

Cereal crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of cereals, including corn, and methods of cereal production and for the study and control of cereal diseases, for the investigation of the cultivation and breeding of flax for seed purposes, including a study of flax diseases, for the investigation and improvement of broomcorn and methods of broomcorn production, and for determining the distribution of weeds and means for their control, $579,895, of which $25,000 shall be available for investigations concerning the control and eradication of whitetop, bindweed, and other noxious weeds.

Cotton and other fiber crops and diseases: For investiga-

tion of the production of cotton and other fiber crops, including the improvement by cultural methods, breeding, and selection, fiber yield and quality, cotton soil fertility, and the control of diseases, $148,355, of which sum not less than $14,700 shall be used for experimenting in Sea Island cotton, including its hybridization with other varieties.

Drug and related plants: For the investigation, testing, and improvement of plants yielding drugs, spices, poisons, oils, and related products and byproducts, $65,890.

Dry-land agriculture: For the investigation and improvement of methods of crop production under subhumid, semiarid, or dry-land conditions, $230,788: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment of any new field station.

Forage crops and diseases: For the investigation and improvement of forage crops, including grasses, alfalfas, clovers, soybeans, lespedezas, vetches, cowpeas, field peas, and miscellaneous legumes; for the investigation of green-manure crops and cover crops; for investigations looking to the improvements of pastures; and for the investigation of forage-crop diseases and methods of control, $358,500.

Forest pathology: For the investigation of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, including a study of the nature and habits of the parasitic fungi, bacteria, viruses, and other causes of such diseases, for the purpose of

developing methods of control and eradication and determining their application, $258,160.

Fruit and vegetable crops and diseases: For investigation and control of diseases, for improvement of methods of culture, propagation, breeding, selection, and related activities concerned with the production of fruits, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, and related plants, for investigation of methods of harvesting, packing, shipping, storing, and utilizing these products, and for studies of the physiological and related changes of such products during processes of marketing and while in commercial storage, $1,444,439.

Irrigation agriculture: For investigations of crop production on irrigable lands, the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops, and methods for improving and maintaining the productivity of irrigated soils, $142,220.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a National Arboretum, and for other purposes", approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191–194), erection of buildings, employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and travel expenses of employees and advisory council, $54,892, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be expended by contract or otherwise for the services of consulting land-

scape architects without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service rules.

Plant exploration, introduction, and surveys: For investigations in seed and plant introduction, including the study, collection, purchase, testing, propagation, and distribution of rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and plants from foreign countries and from our possessions, and also wild native plants, for experiments with reference to their introduction and cultivation in this country, for plant-disease investigations, including nematology, and for plant and plant-disease collections and surveys, $301,403.

Soil and fertilizer investigations: For soil and fertilizer investigations, including soil minerals, soil organic matter, soil solution, soil physical and chemical investigations, soil microbiology, including the testing of cultures procured in the open market for inoculating legumes, other crops, or soil, and if any such samples are found to be impure, nonviable, or misbranded, the results of the tests may be published, together with the names of the manufacturers and of the persons by whom the cultures were offered for sale; for investigations of the causes of soil infertility and the maintenance of soil productivity; and for investigations within the United States of fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, including

phosphoric acid and potash, and other soil amendments, and their suitability for agricultural use, $338,931.

Soil survey: For the investigation of soils and their origin, for survey of the extent of classes and types, and for indicating upon maps and plats, by coloring or otherwise, the results of such investigations and surveys, $205,430.

Sugar-plant investigations: For sugar-plant investigations, including studies of diseases and the improvement of sugar beets and sugar-beet seed, sugarcane, and other sugar-producing plants, cultural and production methods, and the improvement and maintenance of soil fertility in relation to sugar plants, $371,225.

Tobacco investigations: For the investigation and improvement of tobacco and the methods of tobacco production and handling, $126,950.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, $5,192,197, of which amount not to exceed $1,133,110 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest

fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same, to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed $7,500, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was $7,500 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary of Agriculture; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water and including the payment of rewards under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws

and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service; to purchase lawbooks, reference and technical books, and technical journals for officers of the Forest Service stationed outside of Washington, and for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service: *Provided further*, That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, equipment, and materials stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Forest Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment, and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies and materials are

procured for warehouse stocks: *Provided further,* That the appropriations for the work of the Forest Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimbursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management control, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected: *Provided further,* That the Forest Service may rent equipment for fire control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief Forester, for the necessary expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, $573,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration: *Provided*, That where, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction, equipment, and maintenance of sanitary, fire preventative, and recreational facilities; control of destructive forest tree diseases and insects; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; acceptance of moneys from timber purchasers for deposit into the

Treasury in the trust account, Forest Service Cooperative Fund, which moneys are hereby appropriated and made available until expended for scaling services requested by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of the cost of such work; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506–509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, including lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521), and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505, 564–570), lands transferred by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture from the Resettlement Administration to the Forest Service, and lands transferred to the Forest Service under authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, $12,766,146: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires while employed by the

Forest Service: *Provided further,* That in sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.

Water rights: For the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests, $10,000.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, and unappropriated public forest lands, $100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with and advice to timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber

resource, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, $114,000.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f–581i), as follows:

Forest management: Fire, silvicultural, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, at forest experiment stations or elsewhere, $556,500.

Range investigations: Investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, $255,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of

forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, $1,000,000.

Forest survey: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, $202,629.

Forest economics: Investigations in forest economics under section 10, $119,000.

Forest influences: For investigations and experiments at forest experiment stations or elsewhere for determining and demonstrating the influence of natural vegetative cover characteristic of forest, range, or other wild land on water conservation, flood control, stream flow regulation, erosion, climate, and maintenance of soil productivity, and for developing preventive and control measures therefor, $133,000.

In all, salaries and expenses, $15,830,075; and in addition thereto there are hereby appropriated all moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work under the provisions of section 1 of the Act approved March 3, 1925 (16 U. S. C. 572), which funds shall be covered into the Treasury and constitute a part of the special funds provided by the Act of June 30, 1914 (16 U. S. C. 498); *Provided,* That not to exceed $886,034 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Union of Forest

Research Stations and of the Department of Timber Utilization of the Comité International du Bois.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote continuous production of timber on lands chiefly valuable therefor", approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), including also the study of the effect of tax laws and the investigation of timber insurance as provided in section 3 of said Act, $4,000,000, of which not to exceed $72,418 and $2,500 shall be available for personal services and for the purchase of supplies and equipment, respectively, in the District of Columbia.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), $354,210, of which not to exceed $50,540 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Total, Forest Service, $20,184,285.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921 (23 U. S. C. 23), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, including not to exceed $59,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,000,000, which sum consists of the balance of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 by the Act approved June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 635), and parts of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1492 and 1943 by the Act approved September 5, 1940 (54 Stat. 867), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, or construction of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed $7,500: *Provided further*, That there shall be available from this appropriation not to exceed $38,000 for the purchase of land and buildings at Portland, Oregon, for the storage and repair of Government equipment for use in the construction and maintenance of roads.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Department of Agriculture, other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, State agricultural experiment stations, universities, and other State agencies and institutions, counties, municipalities, business, farm, or other organizations and corporations, individuals, associations, and scientific societies, including the employment of necessary persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere; and for erection, alteration, and repair of buildings outside the District of Columbia at a total cost not to exceed $15,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $106,044.

Agricultural chemical investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs,

plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the ultilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen pack investigations; for the investigation of chemicals for the control of noxious weeds and plants; and to cooperate with associations and scientific societies in the development of methods of analysis, $349,251.

Agricultural engineering investigations: For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture; for investigating and reporting upon the different kinds of farm power and appliances; upon farm domestic water supply and sewage disposal, upon the design and construction of farm buildings and their appurtenances and of buildings for processing and storing farm products; upon farm power and mechanical farm equipment and rural electrification, upon the engineering problems relating to the processing, transportation, and storage of perishable and other agricultural products; and upon the engineering problems involved in adapting physical

characteristics of farm land to the use of modern farm machinery; for investigations of cotton ginning under the Act approved April 19, 1930 (7 U. S. C. 424, 425); for giving expert advice and assistance in agricultural and chemical engineering; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of investigations and preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins, plans, and reports, $323,733, of which amount not to exceed $20,000 shall be available for the construction of a water tower fire protection system at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

Naval-stores investigation: For the investigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; and for the assembling and compilation of data on production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin, pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), $118,156.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, $897,484, of which amount not to exceed $508,133 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses connected with investigations, experiments, and demonstrations for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for investigating and importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 146, 147, 151–167, 281, 282), to conduct other activities hereinafter authorized, and for the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests, independently or in cooperation with other branches of the Federal Government, States, counties, municipalities, corporations, agencies, individuals, or with foreign governments; including the employment of necessary persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, construction, or repair of necessary buildings outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That, unless otherwise specifically provided, the cost for the construction of any building shall not exceed

$1,500 and the total amount expended for such construction in any one year shall not exceed $7,000, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including the salary of Chief of Bureau and other personal services, $160,000.

Fruit insects: For insects affecting fruits, grapes, and nuts, $108,630.

Japanese beetle control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Japanese beetle, $382,275: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Sweetpotato weevil control: For the determination and application of such methods of control for sweetpotato weevils as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, may be necessary, $71,585: *Provided,* That in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed.

Mexican fruitfly control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, including necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the

Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, $163,740.

Citrus canker eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease of citrus trees known as "citrus canker" as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, $10,160: *Provided,* That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Gypsy and brown-tail moth control: For the control and prevention of spread of the gypsy and brown-tail moths, $382,570.

Dutch elm disease eradication: For determining and applying methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the disease of elm trees known as "Dutch elm disease" and of a virus disease of elm trees prevalent in the Ohio Valley, $356,475, to be immediately available: *Provided,* That, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or organizations concerned: *Provided further,* That

no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Phony peach and peach mosaic eradication: For determining and applying such methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of the diseases of peach trees known as "phony peach" and "peach mosaic" as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, including cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes, including the certification of products out of the infested areas to meet the requirements of State quarantines, $92,190: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed.

Forest insects: For insects affecting forests and forest products, under section 4 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581c), entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm wood lots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest

economics, and related subjects", and for insects affecting ornamental trees and shrubs, $199,680.

Truck crop and garden insects: For insects affecting truck crops, ornamental and garden plants, including tobacco, sugar beets, and greenhouse and bulbous crops, $324,020.

Cereal and forage insects: For insects affecting cereal and forage crops, including sugarcane and rice, and including research on the European corn borer, $374,395.

Barberry eradication: For the eradication of the common barberry and for applying such other methods of eradication, control, and prevention of spread of cereal rusts as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary to accomplish such purposes, $185,970: *Provided*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: *Provided further*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

Cotton insects: For insects affecting cotton, $148,439.

Pink bollworm and Thurberia weevil control: For the control and prevention of spread of the Thurberia weevil

and the pink bollworm, including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation, and for necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in cooperation with the Mexican Government or local Mexican authorities, $483,135.

Bee culture: For bee culture, apiary management, and the propagation and distribution by sale of bee-breeding stock, $82,100: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Insects affecting man and animals: For insects affecting man, household possessions, and animals, $175,105.

Insect-pest survey and identification: For the identification and classification of insects, including taxonomic, morphological, and related phases of insect-pest control and the maintenance of an insect-pest survey for the collection and dissemination of information to Federal, State, and other agencies concerned with insect-pest control, $140,000.

Foreign parasites: For administrative expenses in connection with the introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods, $20,775.

Control investigations: For developing equipment or

apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines, eradication and control of plant pests, determining methods of disinfecting plants and plant products to eliminate injurious pests, determining the toxicity of insecticides, and related phases of insect pest control, $66,585, of which not less than $10,000 shall be used for methyl bromide investigations.

Insecticide and fungicide investigations: For the investigation and development of methods of manufacturing insecticides and fungicides, and for investigating chemical problems relating to the composition, action, and application of insecticides and fungicides, $122,915.

Transit inspection: For the inspection in transit or otherwise of articles quarantined under the Act of August 20, 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161, 164a), as amended, and for the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of quarantines promulgated thereunder, $41,235.

Foreign plant quarantines: For enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, at the port of entry and port of export, and to prevent the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the entry in the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection

thereof, including construction and repair of necessary buildings, plants, and equipment, for the fumigation, disinfection, or cleaning of products, railway cars, or other vehicles entering the United States from Mexico, $719,550: *Provided*, That any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Certification of exports: For the inspection, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe of domestic plants and plant products when offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious plant diseases and insect pests according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries affected and to make such reasonable charges and to use such means as may be necessary to accomplish this object, $30,710: *Provided*, That moneys received on account of such inspection and certification shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Total, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, $5,142,239, of which amount not to exceed $694,730 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "For forest protection against the white pine blister rust", approved April 26, 1940 (54 Stat. 168, 169), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $1,949,000; of which amount $175,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; $1,044,000 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and $730,000 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, cooperation with individual States, local authorities and private agencies in the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, either independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $163,500.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, in cooperation with the Extension Service and other Federal, State, and local agencies, and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), $757,435: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the in-

tention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton: *Provided further,* That estimates of apple production shall be confined to the commercial crop.

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, and persons engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, $1,118,655.

Market inspection of farm products: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State agencies, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, or other associations of businessmen or trade organizations, and persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, marketing, and distribution of farm and food products, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to investigate and certify to shippers and other interested parties the class, quality, and condition of cotton,

tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, whether raw, dried, or canned, poultry, butter, hay, and other perishable farm products when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided*, That officers and employees who, under proper authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed three cents per mile: *Provided further*, That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the Department shall be received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, $468,837.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion

of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, and for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 131), $367,450: *Provided,* That samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades recommended or promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm or food products may be sold under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Tobacco Inspection and Tobacco Stocks and Standards Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco inspection service, and for other purposes", approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511–511q), and an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department of Agriculture", approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501–508), as amended, $850,000.

Perishable Agricultural Commodities and Produce Agency Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing

of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce", as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), and the Act entitled "An Act to prevent the destruction or dumping, without good and sufficient cause therefor, of farm produce received in interstate commerce by commission merchants and others and to require them truly and correctly to account for all farm produce received by them", approved March 3, 1927 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), $175,585.

Standard Container Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables, and to fix standards for baskets and other containers for small fruits, berries, and vegetables, and for other purposes", approved August 31, 1916 (15 U. S. C. 251-256), and the Act entitled "An Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes", approved May 21, 1928 (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), $10,400.

Cotton Quality Statistics and Classing Acts: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton", approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Secretary of Agri-

culture to provide for the classification of cotton, to furnish information on market supply, demand, location, condition, and market prices for cotton, and for other purposes", approved April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471–476), $481,945.

United States Cotton Futures and United States Cotton Standards Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform the duties imposed upon him by the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended March 4, 1919 (26 U. S. C. 1090–1106), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 51–65), including such means as may be necessary for effectuating agreements heretofore or hereafter made with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, for the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and for the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements, $492,483.

United States Grain Standards Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, $767,958.

United States Warehouse Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, $456,415.

Federal Seed Act: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in seeds; to require labeling and to prevent misrepresentation of seeds in interstate commerce; to require certain standards with respect to certain imported seeds; and for other purposes," approved August 9, 1939 (53 Stat. 1275–1290), $82,890: *Provided,* That not to exceed $250 of this amount may be used for meeting the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade.

Packers and Stockyards Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 181–229), $389,544: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may require reasonable bonds from every market agency and dealer, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure the performance of their obligations, and whenever, after due notice and hearing, the Secretary finds any registrant is insolvent or has violated any provisions of said Act he may issue an order suspending such registrant for a reasonable specified period. Such order of

suspension shall take effect within not less than five days, unless suspended or modified or set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture or a court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever necessary, authorize the charging and collection from owners of a reasonable fee for the inspection of brands appearing upon livestock subject to the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of determining the ownership of such livestock: *Provided further*, That such fee shall not be imposed except upon written request made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Board of Livestock Commissioners, or duly organized livestock association of the States from which such livestock have originated or been shipped to market.

Naval Stores Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Naval Stores Act of March 3, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 91–99), $30,700.

Enforcement of the Insecticide Act: For enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of April 26, 1910 (7 U. S. C. 121–134), entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris greens, lead arsenates, other insecticides, and also fungicides, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes", $171,715.

Total, salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing

Service, $6,785,512, of which amount not to exceed $1,651,861 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed $163,481 for personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Bureau of Home Economics for conducting either independently or in cooperation with other agencies, investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, $368,890.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1–17a), and as further amended by the Act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1059), $469,587, of which amount not to exceed $157,525 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

To carry out the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of land resources against soil erosion, and for other purposes", approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a–590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and moisture conservation to be carried out directly and in cooperation with other agencies, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books and periodicals, maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying automobile in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, training of employees, and the purchase and erection of permanent buildings: *Provided,* That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed $2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed $15,000 per building: *Provided further,* That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made

the appropriations for the work of the Soil Conservation Service shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That reproductions of such aerial or other photographs, mosaics, and maps as shall be required in connection with the authorized work of the Soil Conservation Service may be furnished at the cost of reproduction to Federal, State, county, or municipal agencies requesting such reproductions, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of the Chief of the Soil Conservation Service and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $501,315: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph

shall be available for expenditure if any emergency appropriations are made available for administrative expenses in administering the funds provided in regular appropriations to the Soil Conservation Service.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use investigations: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and moisture conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installation, $1,339,429.

Soil and moisture conservation and land-use operations, demonstrations, and information: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and moisture, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, $20,510,812: *Provided,* That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain

available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

Emergency erosion control, Everglades region, Florida: For research and demonstration work in soil conservation control measures, including research and demonstration work in fire control and irrigation construction work to eliminate fire hazards, in the Everglades region of Florida, $75,648: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum at least equal to such expenditures shall have been made available by the State of Florida, or a political subdivision thereof, for the same purposes.

Total, salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, $22,427,204, of which not to exceed $1,301,585 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g–590q) and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281–1407) (except the making of payments pursuant to sections 303 and 381 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not

to exceed $50,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, $450,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944, for compliances under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive: *Provided*, That no part of such amount shall be available for carrying out the provisions of section 202 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and not to exceed $4,000,000 shall be available under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (c), inclusive, of said Act, including research on food products of farm commodities: *Provided further*, That no part of such amounts shall be available after June 30, 1943, for salaries and other administrative expenses except for payment of obligations therefor incurred prior to July 1, 1943: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1943 programs or plans now or hereafter authorized under section 7 or 8, or both, of said Act of February 29, 1936, or under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, from time to time, transfer

to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of the General Accounting Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further,* That such amount shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1942, 1943, and 1944 programs under said Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and likewise the amount appropriated under this head for the fiscal year 1942 shall be available for such purchases for such grants in the 1941, 1942, and 1943 programs under such Act; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof: *Provided further,* That beginning with the fiscal year 1942, each appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect any program administered through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may, in the discretion of the Secretary be reimbursed out of the then current appropriation for the agency affected, for a fair share of the administrative

expense, as estimated periodically or in advance by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of maintaining registers of indebtedness and making, out of such Agricultural Adjustment Administration appropriation, set-offs under the order entered by the Secretary on May 8, 1937, as heretofore or hereafter amended, in favor of any other agency of the Government: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, persons who in 1942 carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the 1942 agricultural conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers.

PARITY PAYMENTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn (in the commercial corn-producing area), rice, and tobacco pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, there are hereby reappropriated the unobligated balances of the appropriations made under this head by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Acts for the fiscal

years 1941 and 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and the Secretary is authorized and directed to make such additional commitments or incur such additional obligations as may be necessary in order to provide for full parity payments for the crop year 1942: *Provided,* That of the amounts hereby made available, not to exceed $5,000,000 may be expended for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia (including personal services) and in the several States (exclusive of expenses of county and local committees), including such part of the total expenses of making acreage allotments, establishing normal yields, checking performance, and related activities in connection with wheat, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco under the authorized farm program as the Secretary finds necessary to supplement the amount provided for in section 392 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended: *Provided further,* That such payments with respect to any such commodity shall be made with respect to a farm in full amount only in the event that the acreage planted to the commodity for harvest on the farm in 1943 is not in excess of the farm acreage allotment established for the commodity under the agricultural conservation program, and, if such allotment has been exceeded, the parity payment with respect to the commodity shall be reduced by not more than 10 per centum for each 1 per centum, or fraction thereof, by which the acreage planted

to the commodity is in excess of such allotment. The Secretary may also provide by regulations for similar deductions for planting in excess of the acreage allotment for the commodity on other farms or for planting in excess of the acreage allotment or limit for any other commodity for which allotments or limits are established under the agricultural conservation program on the same or any other farm.

If the sum of the prevailing basic loan rate (if marketing quotas for the commodity have been disapproved, such basic loan rate shall be the basic loan rate which would have prevailed except for such disapproval) or the average farm price, whichever is the higher, for the crop year 1942 and the parity payments herein provided, exceed an amount sufficient to increase the farmers' returns to parity prices, parity payments shall be so adjusted as to provide a return to producers which is equal to but not greater than parity price.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: Not to exceed $3,513,498, of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation in carrying out its activities as authorized by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and

binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed $400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided,* That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further,* That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further,* That none of the fund made available by this paragraph shall be used for administrative expenses connected with the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities

at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to further carry out the provisions of section 32, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935, and subject to all provisions of law relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated by such section, there is hereby reappropriated for the fiscal year 1943 the unobligated balances of the funds made available for the purposes of such section 32 for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. Such sums shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, other appropriations made by such section or for the purposes of such section.

SUGAR ACT OF 1937

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions, other than those specifically relating to the Philippine Islands, of the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100–1183), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as authorized by said Act, $47,462,910, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEES

During the fiscal year 1943 the Secretary of Agriculture may expend not to exceed $17,500 from the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the reduction of agricultural surpluses or with other objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Administrative and operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, approved February 16, 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1501–1518 and 55 Stat. 255–256), $8,572,954, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers.

FARM TENANT ACT

LIQUIDATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of section 43 of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones

Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1014–1029), including the employment of persons and means, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, exclusive of printing and binding, as authorized by said Act, $500,000.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010–1013), including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $1,591,182.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, and for other purposes", approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r–590x, 590z–5), including the purchase, exchange, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles, $202,585, of which not to exceed $11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

COOPERATIVE FARM FORESTRY

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed $551,100) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed $83,700) and 5 (not to exceed $65,200) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor", approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567–568), and Acts supplementary thereto, including the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase of reference books and technical journals; not to exceed $30,000 for the construction or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements; in all, not to exceed $700,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture to be the value equivalent thereof:

Provided further, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years: *Provided further,* That in carrying into effect the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to establish new nurseries or to acquire land for the establishment of such new nurseries.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901–914), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses and expenses of studies, investigations, publications, and reports including the salary of the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange of books, lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $300 for newspapers; financial and credit reports, $3,500,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5, and for the purchase of property and costs and expenses

incurred in connection therewith in accordance with section 7 of the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901–914), $10,000,000, which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act and shall be considered as made available thereunder; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of time contained in section 3 (c) of said Act; and the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.

Total, Rural Electrification Administration, $3,500,000.

BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

For general administrative purposes, including maintenance, operation, construction of necessary buildings at a cost of not to exceed $7,500 for any one building, repairs, and other expenses, $105,855; which appropriation may be augmented, by transfer of funds or by reimbursement, from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals

(including depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment, and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation.

INTERCHANGE OF APPROPRIATIONS

Not to exceed 7 per centum of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office herein provided for shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

WORK FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS

During the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture transfer to the Department of Agriculture for

direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations herein made for the Department of Agriculture shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the conduct of the field work of the Department of Agriculture outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That such vehicles shall be used only for official service outside the District of Columbia, but this shall not prevent the continued use for official service of motortrucks in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the limitation on expenditures for purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles in the field service shall be interchangeable between the various bureaus and offices of the Department, to such extent as the exigencies of the service may require: *Provided further*, That appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for the maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may exchange motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles, tractors, road equipment, and boats, and parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, in whole or in part payment for vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats, or parts, acces-

series, tires, or equipment of such vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats purchased by him: *Provided further*, That the funds available to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may be used during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger-carrying vehicle for official purposes in the District of Columbia.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Credit Administration in the District of Columbia and the field, including printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for travel incurred under proper authority attending meetings or conventions of members of organizations at which matters of importance to the work of the Farm Credit Administration are to be discussed or transacted; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed $1,000 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; contract stenographic reporting services; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; purchase of manuscripts, data, and special reports by personal service without regard to the provisions of any other Act; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-

carrying vehicles and motor trucks to be used only for official purposes in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; garage rental in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Farm Credit Administration; employment of persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services; necessary administrative expenses in connection with the making of loans under the provisions of the Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5), and the collection of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the provisions of said Act and similar Acts administered by the Farm Credit Administration relating to loans for crop production, feed, seed, and harvesting; examination of corporations, banks, associations, credit unions, and institutions operated, supervised, or regulated by the Farm Credit Administration: *Provided*, That the expenses and salaries of employees engaged in such examinations shall be assessed against the said corporations, banks, or institutions in accordance with the provisions of existing laws except that the amounts collected from the Federal land banks,

joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks pursuant to the Act of July 17, 1916, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657) shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to a special fund, and the Administration shall estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration of supervising the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production credit corporations for the fiscal year 1943 and shall apportion the amount so determined among such banks and corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine, and shall assess and collect such amounts in advance from such banks and corporations and the amount so collected shall be covered into the Treasury and credited to said special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure for the purposes set forth in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That as soon as practicable after June 30, 1943, said Administration shall determine, on a fair and reasonable basis, (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year 1943 to each Federal land bank, joint stock land bank, and Federal intermediate credit bank and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each Federal intermediate credit bank and each production credit corporation as the cost during the fiscal year 1943 of supervisory services, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank

or the corporation concerned, the difference shall be collected from such bank or corporation or, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank or the corporation entitled thereto: *Provided further,* That officers and employees who under proper authorization use privately owned automobiles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of examining, supervising, or servicing Federal credit unions located within said corporate limits, may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile; in all, $3,168,331, together with not to exceed $3,699,303 from the funds made available to the Farm Credit Administration pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5).

Farmers' crop production and harvesting loans: For loans to farmers under the Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5), as amended by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52 Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 569), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), the unobligated balance (exclusive of the amount of such balance made available for "Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, 1943") of the appropriation "Crop production and harvesting loans" as made in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50 Stat. 8, 11), and as continued available by the Acts of February 4, 1938 (52

Stat. 26), June 30, 1939 (53 Stat. 939), June 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 569), and July 1, 1941 (55 Stat. 444), together with all collections of principal and interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made under said Act of January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 5): *Provided,* That no employee of the United States on whose certificate or approval loans under said Act of January 29, 1937, as amended, or other Acts of the same general character, are or have been made, shall be held personally liable for any loss or deficiency occasioned by the fraud or misrepresentation of applicants or borrowers, if the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration shall determine that such employee has exercised reasonable care in the circumstances, and has complied with the regulations of the Farm Credit Administration in executing such certificate or giving such approval. Notwithstanding any such determination by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, this provision shall not be construed to prevent any criminal process against any person who was a party to or had guilty knowledge of such fraud or misrepresentation.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Not to exceed $9,050,000 of the funds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, established by the Act of January 31, 1934 (48 Stat. 344), shall be available during the fiscal year 1943 for administrative expenses of the Corpora-

tion, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses of officers and employees of the Corporation, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed $250 for periodicals and newspapers; contract stenographic reporting services; procurement of supplies, equipment, and services; purchase (at not to exceed $50 each), exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only for official purposes; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Corporation; employment on a contract or fee basis of persons, firms, and corporations for the performance of special services, including legal services; use of the services and facilities of Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, Federal Reserve banks, and agencies of the Government as authorized by said Act of January 31, 1934; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (in-

cluding services performed on a force account, contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property of the Corporation shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That except for the limitation in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 31, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016-1020 (h)).

SEC. 2. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided further*,

That this section shall not apply to employment of translators on a temporary basis where competent citizen translators are not available and it shall not apply to the temporary employment of persons in the field service for periods of less than sixty days: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to employment by the Rural Electrification Administration of not to exceed twenty junior engineer trainees who are citizens of other American republics. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department of Agriculture as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this sec-

tion; and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 4. Of the total amount available under this Act for traveling expenses, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $1,500,000, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this Act below the Budget estimates.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. All purposes and objects of expenditure under the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which are not provided for in title I hereof, but which are provided for in the bill (H. R. 6709 of the Seventy-seventh Congress) entitled "A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes", together with the Senate amendments thereto and upon which the House of Representatives and the Senate have not agreed, are hereby authorized and provided, for and during the months of July and August 1942, to the extent, in the detail, and under the conditions, authority, restrictions, and limitations as the same were authorized and provided for in appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture on account of the fiscal year 1942, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary therefor: *Provided*, That if, at any time prior to September 1, 1942, appropriations or authorizations shall have been made for the entire fiscal year 1943 for such purposes and objects, such appropriation and authorization in this section shall thereupon cease to be effective and the amounts expended or obligated under this section shall be charged against such appropriations or authorizations and the total

amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount finally authorized or appropriated for such item or object for such fiscal year.

SEC. 202. The proviso in title I of this Act under the caption "Commodity Credit Corporation", with respect to the sale of Government-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity prices as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 shall not apply during the months of July and August 1942, to the sale or other disposition of any agricultural commodity to or by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, nor to grain which has substantially deteriorated in quality, or commodities sold to farmers for seed, and sales of cotton required in connection with the present new uses program being carried on by the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 203. None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under the caption "Loans, Grants, and Rural Rehabilitation, Farm Security Administration", for the months of July and August 1942 shall be used for (1) the purchase of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase program, (2) for carrying on any experiment in collective

farming, except for the liquidation of any such projects heretofore initiated, or (3) for making loans to any individual farmer in excess of $2,500.

SEC. 204. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in title I and title II of this Act, for the fiscal year 1943, and for the months of July and August 1942, respectively, shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 205. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943".

(1) *That all appropriations (including reappropriations, authorizations for borrowing of funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and authorizations for administrative expenses of Corporations) for the necessary operations of the Department of Agriculture which remained unprovided for on June 30, 1942, are hereby continued and made available for and during the month of July 1942, unless the regular appropriations provided for such Department in the bill (H. R. 6709 of the Seventy-seventh Congress) entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture*

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes", shall have been made prior to August 1, 1942, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or hereby made available pursuant to such authorizations, such sums as may be necessary for such operations for the month of July 1942: Provided, That no greater amount shall be expended for such operations (other than for emergency forest fire protection and suppression and insect pest and disease control) than as the sum of one-twelfth of the appropriations and other amounts made available for such Department for the fiscal year 1942 bears to the whole of the appropriations and amounts made available for such Department for such fiscal year: Provided further, That the appropriations and authority contained in this Act shall cease to be effective on the date that the regular appropriations for such Department for the fiscal year 1943 become effective, and all amounts expended or obligated under this Act shall be charged against the amounts appropriated and made available in H. R. 6709 as finally enacted, and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount finally authorized or appropriated for such item or object for such fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. The appropriations and authority contained in this Act shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes

respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of the appropriations and authority contained in this Act and in H. R. 6709 as finally enacted are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

(2) Amend the title so as to read: "An Act extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Department of Agriculture under certain contingencies".

Passed the House of Representatives July 2, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 6 (legislative day, July 2), 1942.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7349

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

JULY 2, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 6 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1942

Reported with amendments

JULY 6 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1942

Considered, amended, read the third time, and passed; ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

Copy 2

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on the amendments of the Senate to House bill 7349, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 7, 1942.

Resolved, That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill (H. R. 7349) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"That all purposes and objects of expenditure under the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which are provided for in the bill (H. R. 6709) of the Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled 'A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes,' together with the Senate amendments thereto to the extent the House of Representatives and the Senate have agreed upon such amendments (otherwise, on the basis of the purposes and objects of expenditure as the same were authorized and provided for in appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture on account of the fiscal year 1942) are hereby authorized and provided, for and during the month of July 1942, to the extent, in the detail, and under the conditions, authority, restrictions, and limitations as contained in such bill and such amendments as agreed upon, and otherwise, as aforesaid, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary therefor: *Provided,* That if, at any time prior to August 1, 1942, such bill shall become a law, the foregoing provisions of this act shall thereupon cease to be effective and the amounts expended or obligated hereunder shall be charged against the appropriations or authorizations therein and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount therein authorized or appropriated for such item when the same is enacted into law.

"SEC. 2. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

That the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the title of said bill with the following amendment: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the month of July 1942."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendments; and I wish to make a very brief statement.

Yesterday the Senate passed the second agricultural appropriation bill, which the House sent over, and it was amended by the Senate in the form which has ordinarily been provided to enable a department of Government to function in the absence of agreement between the two Houses on an appropriation bill for that department. Our friends over in the other body have been so jealous of their prerogatives that they have refused to accept even that amendment to the bill, and have substituted in lieu thereof something which would bear the imprint of the House of Representatives. That House amendment has just been read. I do not know for what reason the House is so possessed of the complex which makes it unwilling to accept anything that the Senate does with regard to an appropriation bill. I say that in the utmost good humor, because I have already moved to accept the House version. It did seem to me to be an absolutely unnecessary legislative procedure for the House to insist that only its own propositions and improvisations could be considered in appropriation matters. I want to state, however, for the purpose of construction, Mr. President, that it is my own opinion, after reading the amendment, that it would have practically the same effect as the language adopted by the Senate yesterday afternoon. I do not think there is any difference in the purport and effect of the language as adopted by the Senate yesterday and the House version which we now have before us. My construction of the pending House amendment, in which the amendments of the Senate have been agreed to by the conference between conferees appointed by the two bodies, is that as to the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for 1943, the same being House bill 6709, the items of appropriation which are not in disagreement shall be in effect during the month of July, and that as to the items in disagreement, the powers, limitations, and appropriations as provided in the 1942 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act shall be in force and in effect during the month of July. I make that statement because it is my construction of the effect of the House resolution, and I state it for whatever weight it may have in case of any controversy.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I wish to ascertain whether I have a correct understanding of the history of the matter. In the first instance, the House passed the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill and sent it to the Senate. The Senate considered the bill, added some amendments, and sent the bill back to the House, whereupon the House refused to accept the Senate amendments, and the bill finally went into conference. Am I correct in my belief that the bill is still in conference between the House and the Senate conferees?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Oklahoma is correct, and I regretfully state that the bill seems likely to be in conference for some time.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will further yield, let me say that it is my understanding that the second measure which was considered was the one introduced in the Senate and passed by the Senate and sent to the House, where it now reposes. Is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the Senator is not exactly correct. Several features of House bill 6709 are still in conference and still in disagreement; and the House undertook to write an entirely new appropriation bill, which was sent over to the Senate on Thursday of last week as I recall. The Senate committee offered an amendment in the form of a continuing resolution for appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the month of July. That measure went over to the House this morning. The House has adopted a substitute version of its own, which is now before the Senate. The House adopted its own amendment relating to operation of the Department of Agriculture during the month of July.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Then the second attempt to adjust the differences between the House and the Senate as to appropriations for the Department of Agriculture likewise is now pending before the House of Representatives; is that correct, or is it pending before the Senate?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is pending in the Senate, and is now before the Senate. Today the House adopted an amendment to the amendment adopted yesterday by the Senate, and that action is now before the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I wanted to be sure that I correctly understood the matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. Of course, one would have to study the RECORD carefully in order to understand all the moves which have been made. The original bill has been almost worn out in the process of passing back and forth between the House and the Senate.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Am I to understand that the House amendment now before the Senate is almost identical with the one agreed to by the Senate?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the version now before the Senate is slightly different, but I think it is to the same effect as the one agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. BYRD. What is the difference?

Mr. RUSSELL. There is a little difference in the language. The Senate amendment would continue the 1942 appropriations, with the provision that any amount which might be spent should be charged against such amount as might finally be allowed in the bill. The House amendment provides that the items of the bill in conference which have been agreed upon for 1943 shall be available for the month of July, and that as to the items which are in disagreement the Department shall revert to the items contained in the 1942 appropriation act.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it not true that in effect the only difference between the

Senate language and the pending House amendment is that the Senate language was explicit so as to require no ruling by the Comptroller General, whereas it may be possible that in one or two particulars the Comptroller General will have to pass on the action taken by the House of Representatives?

Mr. RUSSELL. That may be true in one or two particulars. In an effort to accept a version which would not involve some difference in principle between the two bodies, I brought up in the Appropriations Committee the identical language in the House amendment.

We sought the advice of the legislative counsel; we had the matter submitted to various officials who would have to approve the expenditures, and also to the very able clerks of the Appropriations Committee, who, in their own right, are legislative experts in dealing with appropriation bills. We were advised by those gentlemen that there was some question as to the effect of the House resolution, and as to what would be accomplished by the House resolution in regard to one or two of the items of the bill, and, therefore, the Senate resolution was so drafted as to obviate any question as to the effect of the resolution.

Mr. BYRD. As I understand the pending resolution, if there is an agreement on the agricultural appropriation bill between the House and the Senate the resolution will terminate?

Mr. RUSSELL. Both resolutions carry that provision. There is very little difference in the texts of the resolutions. Both of them provide that if the regular appropriation bill shall be enacted the resolutions will terminate; both provide that any amount expended in July shall be deducted from the appropriations for the full year if the bill is finally enacted; both approve the operations of the Department from the 1st of July up to this date and validate the transactions of the Department. The only difference is as to the wording of the resolutions. Where the Senate resolution was clear and specific in the authority of the Department, the House resolution left some of it to construction. I may say to the Senator from Virginia that my own construction of the two resolutions—and I have studied them both—is that they have exactly the same effect. I do not think there is any difference whatever in the effect of the two resolutions, if passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the vote, I should like to say a few words, more particularly pertaining to the history of the resolution, and how it happens to be before the Senate in this form.

I think it is extremely unfortunate that there should exist any jealousy between the two Houses of Congress or on the part of either House toward the other body. Both are coordinate branches of the Congress of the United States, with equal power and equal prestige. No Member of the Senate, so far as I know, thinks that the Senate is superior to the House, and no Member of the House ought to think that the Senate is superior to the House or that the House is superior to the Senate, for they are both equal, except in one regard, and that is in regard to tax legislation. The Constitution provides that all revenue measures must originate in the House of Representatives. That might be offset by the constitutional provision that all treaties must be ratified by the Senate. So we can disregard those two exclusive powers in trying to weigh the importance of the respective branches.

There is nothing in the Constitution that prohibits the Senate from originating an appropriation bill, although we do not do it. As a matter of long custom, the House passes appropriation bills first; but constitutionally the Senate could originate an appropriation bill. Certainly we have the right to amend such bills. I do not understand why it is that in recent years frequently when the Senate has passed the simplest sort of a bill, such as a bridge bill, even within the last 2 weeks, and sent it to the other body, or when we have passed such a bill 6 months ago, and sent it to the other body, instead of acting upon the Senate bill, the House passes its own bill and sends it over here, and we have to act upon the House bill because the letters "H. R." seem to carry more potency than the letter "S." There ought not to be any such childish jealousy as that existing on the part of either House.

I served in the House of Representatives for 14 years, and I enjoyed my service there. I had great respect, as I now have great respect, for the House of Representatives. It is a great body; it always has been and always will be. In our very scheme of government the House of Representatives was intended and designed as the more popular branch because it had to resort to the people oftener, but I do not see in the history of legislation or in the relative importance of the two Houses any occasion for insistence that there is any virtue arising out of the fact that one House has its number placed on a bill and has it designated "S" instead of "H. R." or "H. R." instead of "S." Such things ought to have no place in our legislative scheme; and I think it is most unfortunate that any such feeling should have crept into either legislative body.

We have had difficulty about the agricultural appropriation bill. The Senator from Georgia has explained the history of it. When the so-called Tarver resolution or draft of a continuing resolution was submitted to the Senator from Georgia, he, in an effort to accommodate the situation in what I think was a spirit of great liberality and generosity on his part, showing an effort in good faith to arrive at a conclusion, agreed, in substance, if not in language, to that resolution. Later it was submitted——

Mr. RUSSELL. I committed myself individually to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Individually the Senator did. Later, when it was brought to the attention of the full Committee on Appropriations——

Mr. RUSSELL. I should like to say, since the Senator is making a record, that at the time I agreed to that resolution it was contemplated that that was to be the first action of the other House.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. But the House, instead of passing that resolution, passed an entirely different proposition which had never been mentioned in any way and which froze the House provisions of the original bill in effect for the whole 12 months of the fiscal year.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true. Chronologically the Senator did agree to the language of the resolution prior to the introduction of the long bill which was sent over to the Senate the other day and which was referred to the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true.

Mr. BARKLEY. But it might be said that the action of the House certainly absolved the Senator from his individual obligation which had been made previously. Even, however, after the House bill as it was passed last Thursday came here and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Georgia, as I understand, submitted to the Committee on Appropriations the original Tarver resolution, which was a continuing resolution, but the Legislative Drafting Service, after studying its language, found that in two or three instances there might have to be an interpretation by the Comptroller General of the meaning of the language, and acting upon the advice of the legislative counsel, the full committee adopted the resolution which the Senate passed yesterday and sent to the House. The House received that resolution before it acted on the one that we have before us now, but instead of acting upon the Senate resolution or amending it in any way, they ignored it, struck it out altogether, I understand, and sent over the one we are now considering.

I wanted that to be known by the Senate, for I think the Senator from Georgia has been extremely courteous and liberal in every way in trying to bring about an accommodation, and I hope if there has been anything to cause the other branch of the Congress to feel that the Senate, because it is the Senate, and because sometimes it is referred to in colloquial language as the "upper body"—which it is not, for it is equal only with the House—in any way is trying to put anything over on the House or the other branch of the Congress, that that feeling will be dissipated, for there is no such desire on the part of the Senate. No one here feels that way about it and I hope that there may be a way by which these little petty differences and jealousies, if they exist, may be eliminated from our legislative process.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

REHABILITATION OF THE ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 357, to provide for the rehabilitation of

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful Heavenly Father, this day we pray Thee to sanctify our thoughts and our actions that they may be in harmony with Thy holy purpose. Grant that injustices may be righted and wrongs removed that Thy children everywhere may enjoy their God-given rights of liberty, life, and the pursuit of happiness. Let all peoples share the high inheritance of one common birth and one destiny that they may dwell together in unity.

Oh, come breath of God and dwell again on earth with calm and healing in Thy gentle touch, bringing selfish lives from the shadowlands of failure and loss into the radiance of our Saviour's mission and promise. Moved to generous deeds by the remembrance of Thy mercies, we would exalt the Cross that it might give a loving welcome to every despondent mind and heart. We earnestly pray Thee to look upon the blasted, ruined lands of war's devastation and upon the gaunt faces, robbed of their joys and whose gladness will ever be erased. In the midst of the gravest circumstances inspire our country to sacrifice and serve that our glorious destiny may be preserved and that this world, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom. In our Redeemer's Name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report (House Rept. No. 2272) of the Committee on Military Affairs relative to the progress of the national defense program.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7349. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

RESOLUTION FROM ARGENTINA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA:

The Chamber of Deputies of Argentina resolved in today's session and on the occasion of the glorious anniversary which will occur on the 4th of July of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of North America, to send a cordial greeting of friendship and solidarity to the House of Representatives of that great Nation whose immortal political charter I believe to be a model of government for worthy and free nations, giving inspiration for the political government of all the American republics. Greetings to the Speaker and my deepest respects.

JOSE LUIS CANTILO,
President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation.
CARLOS GONZALES BONORINO,
L. ZAVALLA CARBO,
Secretaries.

TO AUTHORIZE INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROCUREMENT BY CONTRACT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2032), to amend section 7 (a) of the act of May 21, 1920 (41 Stat. 613), as amended by section 601 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417), to authorize interdepartmental procurement by contract, with House amendments, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. HARTER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. SHORT.

MARY JANE BLACKMAN

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Pensions be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 138), granting a pension to Mary Jane Blackman, and that the said bill be rereferred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

UNCONTROLLED INFLATION

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. YOUNG addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

GUAM—THE PROPOSAL BEFORE THE CONGRESS

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. COLLINS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CONGRESS SHOULD GET FACTS ON SUGAR AND RUBBER SITUATIONS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that one of the services of great importance that the Congress could render to the American people at the present time would be to present to them the real facts regarding any shortages of important material or commodities that may exist. I refer particularly to rubber and sugar.

We probably have enough committees investigating such matters now, but I respectfully suggest to these committees that they bring before them at the same time, some of the people who have expressed conflicting views on such question as the manufacture of synthetic rubber from alcohol, the question as to how real the sugar shortage is, and similar things.

It seems to me if a committee could bring together before it some of the outstanding figures who have been on different sides of these questions a real determination of who is right could be made. I think a report by Congress to the American people on the facts on some of these things would be something not only deeply appreciated, but something that is a matter of our duty, something which would show that we are vigorously performing one of the most important jobs we have to do.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix a letter from the Clarinda (Iowa) Herald Journal and also an editorial from the Primghar (Iowa) Press.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a brief editorial appearing in the Newcastle (Ind.) Courier-Times.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today after the business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders that may have been entered I be permitted to proceed for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THIS IS THE ARMY

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the theater, especially during the time of war, is the greatest vehicle for bolstering up public morale. It provides the entertainment that dispels pessimism and gloom.

In the last year of the war between Athens and Sparta, William Lyon Phelps points out, when it was certain that Athens was doomed, Euripides put on one of his immortal masterpieces of the drama.

There is a show just presented in New York City called This Is the Army. Its cast comprises 300 of our soldiers, taken from camps all over the country. All are talented in song, dance, comedy, acrobatics, and feats of strength. The net proceeds of the production go to the Army Relief. Already the motion-picture rights have been sold for a quarter of a million dollars. The greatest credit for this masterpiece of showmanship goes to Mr. Irving Berlin, who has donated his talents as author, lyricist, composer, and director.

It is a sheer pageant of patriotism. But it never unduly emphasizes or commercializes patriotism. It keeps an even keel of humor. As a result it is a most patriotic musical show. You are fairly lifted out of your seat with enthusiasm. You feel like throwing your loving arms around our Army. Do not fail to see it. It is a great gloom antidote.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

RALPH INGERSOLL, PM, AND THE FIELD ESTATE

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House; his remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PROVISION FOR RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order during the day for the Speaker to declare a recess of the House subject to the call of the Chair with 15 minutes' notice to Members.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us what the prospects are?

Mr. McCORMACK. Hopeful, but remote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein one editorial and one resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. LELAND M. FORD addressed the House; his remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial on the trials and tribulations of the farmer.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL 1943

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 7349, an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto and consider the Senate amendments in the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand, this is the bill the House passed the other day and sent to the Senate in which the Senate has stricken out everything in the House bill and substituted a short continuing resolution.

Mr. TARVER. The Senate has stricken out everything in the House bill and inserted language of its own.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I suggest to the gentleman from Georgia that he elaborate a little further and acquaint the House with what he proposes to do?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I propose to offer a motion to concur in the Senate amendments with substitute language agreed upon by the House subcommittee on agriculture appropriations; then I propose during the hour which I understand will be allotted to me for allocation under the rules of the House, to yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] for the purpose of offering amendments they desire to have the House consider in connection with the resolution, with 10 minutes to each of these gentlemen for discussion out of the hour which will be controlled by myself if this request is granted.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The proposal, in brief, is to take up the Senate bill and concur with the Senate amendments which will be open to amendment, open to discussion within the control of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. The House, of course, would have the right to adopt the Senate amendment if it so desired; that is a matter for the House to decide. The matter is left open for discussion and any amendment the House wishes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the language of the Senate amendment was inserted in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I wonder if any Member of the House desires to have it read. If not, I ask unanimous consent to have it inserted in the RECORD at this point without reading.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I think this amendment ought to be read. I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That all appropriations (including reappropriations, authorizations for borrowing of funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and authorizations for administrative expenses of Corporations) for the necessary operations of the Department of Agriculture which remained unprovided for on June 30, 1942, are hereby continued and made available for and during the month of July 1942, unless the regular appropriations provided for such Department in the bill (H. R. 6709 to the 77th Cong.), entitled 'An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, shall have been made prior to August 1, 1942, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or hereby made available pursuant to such authorizations, such sums as may be necessary for such operations for the month of July 1942: *Provided*, That no greater amount shall be expended for such operations (other than for emergency forest fire protection and suppression and insect pest and disease control) than as the sum of one-twelfth of the appropriations and other amounts made available for such Department for the fiscal year 1942 bears to the whole of the appropriations and amounts made available for such Department for such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the appropriations and authority contained in this act shall cease to be effective on the date that the regular appropriations for such Department for the fiscal year 1943 become effective, and all amounts expended or obligated under this act shall be charged against the amounts appropriated and made avail-

able in H. R. 6709 as finally enacted, and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount finally authorized or appropriated for such item or object for such fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. The appropriations and authority contained in this act shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of the appropriations and authority contained in this act and in H. R. 6709 as finally enacted are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Department of Agriculture under certain contingencies."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"That all purposes and objects of expenditure under the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which are provided for in the bill (H. R. 6709 of the 77th Cong.) entitled "A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," together with the Senate amendments thereto to the extent the House of Representatives and the Senate have agreed upon such amendments (otherwise, on the basis of the purposes and objects of expenditure as the same were authorized and provided for in appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture on account of the fiscal year 1942), are hereby authorized and provided, for and during the month of July 1942, to the extent, in the detail, and under the conditions, authority, restrictions, and limitations as contained in such bill and such amendments as agreed upon, and otherwise as aforesaid, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary therefor: *Provided*, That if, at any time prior to August 1, 1942, such bill shall become a law, the foregoing provisions of this act shall thereupon cease to be effective and the amounts expended or obligated hereunder shall be charged against the appropriations or authorizations therein and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount therein authorized or appropriated for such item when the same is enacted into law.

"SEC. 2. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. TARVER (interrupting reading of the motion). In view of the fact that this matter appeared twice in yesterday's RECORD and was read to the House on yesterday, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the motion be dispensed with at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, did I understand the gentleman to say that this amendment is in substance the same thing that he had in a bill or resolution which he attempted to present to the House on yesterday?

Mr. TARVER. It is exactly the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the motion which I have offered is a motion to substitute for the Senate language adopted by the Senate as a substitute for H. R. 7349 passed by this House on last Thursday the exact language of a proposed House joint resolution which was agreed to by all of the Members, eight in number, of the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations on last Wednesday and which was thereafter submitted by me to the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations for consideration and to which he stated he would agree. I desire to read to you in this connection the statement made on the floor of the Senate yesterday by Senator RUSSELL, of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations:

After the House conferees had withdrawn the resolution shown us at the last conference which would have adopted the House provisions of the bill, the chairman of the House conferees, Representative TARVER, from my own State of Georgia, presented to me a resolution which, in effect, adopted all the provisions of the 1943 bill which are in agreement and which undertook to continue on the basis of the 1942 act the provisions of the items in disagreement.

I read the resolution over in company with the chairman of the House conferees and stated to him that, so far as I was individually concerned, I was perfectly willing to accept it.

Substantially the same information was conveyed to me on yesterday about 1 o'clock by Senator RUSSELL after the Senate committee had taken action upon the basis of which the Senate later in the afternoon passed H. R. 7349 with the Senate amendment which is now before the House for consideration. If the House see fit to adopt the motion which I have submitted it will have, in my judgment, made provision for funds for the temporary operation of the activities of the Department of Agriculture during the month of July. I have every reason to believe as shown by the statement which I have already made to you that the Senate will accept the language of this proposed substitute for the Senate language if it is agreed to by the House, and that this controversy, insofar as it involves the furnishing of temporary funds, will have been ended.

The House joint resolution, as I believe you know, provides for the continuance of appropriations for the Department during the month of July upon the basis of the appropriations insofar as they have been agreed to in the pending agricultural bill and insofar as they have not been agreed to, and this statement relates to only four items, the appropriations are to be available for the month of July upon the same basis, considering the difference in the length of time involved, as for the fiscal year 1942. The resolution in the opinion of your subcommittee is preferable to the language which has been inserted in the bill by the Senate. That language would authorize the continuance of expenditures for the Department and its various subdivisions during the month of July 1942 upon the basis of one-twelfth of the entire amount appropriated to the Department for the fiscal year 1942.

What this means may be readily understood when you take into consideration the fact that the direct appropriations for the fiscal year 1942 were in excess of $1,100,000,000 whereas the amounts carried in the pending bill aggregate in either House or Senate form not in excess of $680,000,000. So that under the Senate language the expenditure for the month of July would be authorized upon the basis of between $93,000,000 and $94,000,000 whereas under the language of the House resolution which I have offered the expenditures would be authorized upon the basis of not more than fifty-six and one-half million dollars.

There is involved here, of course, the issue with regard to subparity sales. I am expressing only my individual opinion, but I think there can be no misconception, no reasonable misconception, as to the meaning of this language which I have proposed and which purports to make effective the provisions of the pending agricultural appropriation bill only insofar as the two Houses have already agreed upon them. They have not agreed upon the limitations proposed in the House bill insofar as those limitations apply to the sale of grain and, therefore, in my opinion, if you adopt the language which I have proposed you will permit to be sold for this temporary period as there has been sold heretofore without restriction at below parity prices wheat and corn owned or controlled by the Government. That would not be true as to cotton, rice, and tobacco because there is no difference existing between the House and Senate as to the restriction on the sale of those three products at below-parity prices.

Amendments are to be offered undertaking to attach restrictions of the same character as those which are carried in H. R. 6709 to prevent even during the temporary period the continuance of the practice which has been indulged in by the Department heretofore of the sale of grains at below-parity prices. I do not think you ought to agree to those amendments, although I am very strongly in favor of the proviso which was inserted in the House bill. I wrote that proviso. It was upon my insistence that the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations inserted it in the bill. I expect to stand for it in the continuing conferences on the agricultural appropriation bill, and I hope that it may be possible for it to be enacted into law. But so far as this temporary proposal is concerned, you might just as well take no action at all as to attach any such provision as that to this temporary resolution to continue appro-

priations for the month of July, because the Senate will not agree to it. Whether it ought to agree to it or not is beside the question. That is the thing we have had in conference and have been arguing about for weeks. If you want to appropriate funds for the Department to go on with while we are undertaking to settle this difficulty, then you ought not to inject into the resolution that we pass to make temporary use of such funds possible the very elements of controversy concerning which we have been unable to agree.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman has made it perfectly clear, but I should like, if the gentleman will permit, to reemphasize what he has just stated, that if we should adopt either the amendment which it is suggested may be offered by the gentleman from Illinois or the one that may be offered by the gentleman from Missouri, we would be right back where we started.

Mr TARVER. We will not have accomplished anything in the world. The gentleman is absolutely correct. I am glad that for one time I am able to accord with his viewpoint.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am glad I am right for once.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Is the motion the gentleman has made the language which the Senator from Georgia stated as far as he personally was concerned he would be willing to accept?

Mr. TARVER. Word for word.

Mr. COCHRAN. I should like to say to the gentleman from Georgia that it appears to me from what the Senator from Georgia said in the three paragraphs following the one the gentleman read, made on the floor of the Senate yesterday, that if the House adopts this motion, the Senate is not going to agree to it. The Senator states the reason.

Mr. TARVER. I stated to the House a moment ago, and perhaps the gentleman did not hear me, that I conferred with Senator RUSSELL again at 1 o'clock on yesterday after the Senate committee had taken the action upon the basis of which the Senate took action later in the afternoon, and he stated to me that this language is still agreeable to him. I have every reason to believe that the Senate will agree to this resolution if it is adopted by the House without change.

Mr. COCHRAN. I am anxious to dispose of this matter, and I hope the gentleman is right.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] to offer an amendment, and I yield him 10 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri offers the following amendment: On page 2, line 18, before the period, insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided further*, That this act shall not be construed as permitting in any manner the use of administrative funds for or in connection with the sale of Goverment-owned or Government-controlled stocks of farm commodities at less than parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, except deteriorated grain for feeding and for the manufacture of alcohol, and except agricultural commodities for distribution exclusively for relief purposes, commodities sold to farmers for seed, and cotton required in connection with the present new uses program being carried on by the Department of Agriculture."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the question before us has been worn threadbare. It has been before us since March 13. Four times the House has voted on this identical question and four times the House has by an overwhelming majority decided that farm parity must be maintained. But the enemies of farm parity neither slumber nor sleep. And now, for the fifth time, we must plough over the same ground. The fact that the House has taken a determined stand on this question four successive times is brushed aside and they are again demanding that you change your vote, that you give up your convictions, that you retract, and surrender everything for which you have fought.

And they have chosen an opportune time—a time when the business of the House is finished, when only this one bill stands between you and the train back home tonight. You have been here continuously since January. Never has there been a more arduous session of Congress. Everybody is exhausted. Will you change your vote to get to go home tonight? The country wants to know if you will change. And they particularly want to know why you change.

And along with all the other pressure brought to bear to make you change your vote is a letter which has been given the widest possible publicity. The letter has a familiar ring. It bears all the earmarks of similar pronouncements written down in the Department of Agriculture. And it is nothing new for the departments to submit tentative drafts of executive papers. Calvin Coolidge signed such a document in vetoing the McNary-Haugen bill some years ago and the country has not fully recovered from it to this day.

In fact, there is evidence of the custom from earliest times. In the reign of Charles II a courtier pinned on the monarch's door the following verse:

> Here lies our sovereign lord, the king,
> Whose word no man relies on;
> Who never said a foolish thing
> And never did a wise one.

Charles said:

> True; very true, indeed. My words are my own, but my deeds are my ministers'.

Letters, bulletins, and releases have flowed like a stream from the typewriters and mimeographs of the Department of Agriculture seeking to undermine farm prices and opposing in particular the principle of parity of farm prices. So notorious has been the attitude of the Department of Agriculture on reduction of farm prices that last year when the O. P. A. issued a statement fixing low farm prices, a newspaper reporter called at the Department and reported:

> Officials in Agriculture are elated over the Henderson statement. They say it goes much further than they had dared to hope.

But there is one phrase in particular that bears the stamp of the Department—"power hungry." Can you conceive of a "power hungry" farmer? That ought to go in the joke book. These power-hungry farmers. They are frequently hungry all right—they and their families. Here is a clipping from the Philadelphia Record of July 4:

> Pennsylvania farmers thus far are getting by the harvest season without serious loss but at the cost of longer hours and increased use of women and children in the fields.

All over this country, in an endeavor to supply food for the Nation and our Allies, farm women and children are working long hours out in the fields—overtime—late into the dusk. Power-hungry farmers, power-hungry farm women, power-hungry farm children. They are working the longest hours at the lowest wage received by workers anywhere in America. And yet here is a proposition for the Government to throw the products of that toil—the only pay they will receive for that toil—on the market to hammer down the price, to hammer down the pitiful wage they receive for that labor.

Have you compared that price with the prices they received in the last war? Farmers are today receiving just about half the prices they received in the last war, while labor, industry, and transportation are receiving more than twice what they were receiving in the last war. Go out and inquire what it will cost you to build a house—or contract anything else involving labor and material—if you entertain any doubts about it.

But to get back to the Department of Agriculture where opposition to farm parity is fostered, it is my information that the seven men whose names are appended to the original letter were never assembled; they never got together. They signed on the dotted line. And I am told that at least one of them signed over the telephone. And I say again, as I have said before on this floor, that in my opinion not a one of those men is in favor of dumping on the market the products of the farmer's toil and thereby reducing his wages. But that is what the Department of Agriculture advocates. And that is what the Department is doing. Read the hearings before the committee on this bill. The best the Secretary of Agriculture would ever say was:

> I think you will have to pay the farmer something like production costs.

Oh, the letter speaks of "pressure groups." When the coal bill was passed early this session, when the oil bill was passed last month, when freight rates were hiked and floors were put under wages and ceilings over hours, and the bus and truck bill was passed, and all these other guaranties of wages and prices and incomes for everybody else were enacted—not a word was said about pressure groups. But when the farmer

presumes to ask for the crumbs that fall from the richest table the world ever saw—just bare parity—their shrieks rise to high heaven. "The pressure groups—the power-hungry pressure groups." "Oliver Twist wants more."

Mr. Speaker, there is no pressure group in the world equal to the Department of Agriculture. It has thousands of employees scattered all over the country. They are riding in Pullman palace cars on every road and driving Government automobiles on every highway. Seven different men took 6 weeks and two automobiles and one truck to kill one barberry bush on an Iowa farm. In every county in the Union. Department of Agriculture employees are working to secure the adoption of these amendments. If you will look critically over the letters and telegrams you have received on this bill, you will find back of every one of them a Government man prompting farmers to write you to oppose the House position. The bureaucrats down in the Department are trying to run not only the farmers but this House. And there is historic precedent for that, too.

Charles I, seeking to bend the House of Commons to his will, called upon the Speaker to cooperate with him in his demands. And Speaker Lowenthal, God rest his heroic soul—falling upon his knees before the King, said, "Your Majesty, I have no eyes to see, nor ears to hear, save as this honorable body shall direct me." But today—under a representative form of government—this honorable body is expected to take the dictation of the breaucrats down there in the Department of Agriculture. After we have said "No," and said it emphatically, four times—and by record votes—we are now required to say, "Yes, Mr. Bureau Chief; yes, Mr. Secretary; yes, Mr. Assistant Secretary to the Secretary."

Mr. Speaker, there is more in this question than appears on the surface. There is involved here the basic principles of representative government—the peerage of the House of Representatives under the Constitution. There was a time when the House occupied a dominant position in the American Government. But if it yields now after maintaining for 4 months its position on the merits of this issue, it will have sunk to such low estate as to become little more than a mere appendage of the executive and coordinate branches of the Government.

Our leader will shortly address you. He is one of the ablest men who has ever held that exalted position. I follow him implicitly—save in this instance when I must follow the instructions of the House. He will tell you—and with justification—that we have done what we could. We have taken a position and sustained it, but the time has come when we must yield because the other body will not yield and the Department must have funds. That is plausible, but let me remind you that if you yield now you have made a dangerous breach in the position of the House. To yield now is but the first step to yielding permanently.

Oh, they say, "The Senate insists, and you must yield to bear the obloquy of the impasse." My friends, here is the answer to that right here in the volume I hold in my hand. Let me read to you from section 3209; here it is:

> It is the unwritten rule of conference that the House proposing an amendment on which agreement cannot be secured, must recede or accept responsibility for the failure of the bill.

It is not the responsibility of this House, it is the responsibility of another body, because that other body has offered these amendments. It is the other body that is throwing the monkey wrench into the machinery—another body that is raising the obstacle to agreement and must therefore assume all responsibility for delay in the enactment of this measure.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. James Landis, the Administrator of the Office of Civilian Defense, amused the President recently by referring to a black-out as an "obscuration of the illumination." It occurs to me that there has been some obscuration of the illumination, so far as the press comment and interpretation is concerned of the issues before the House and Senate. Perhaps some of the Members have felt the impact of that comment in various parts of the country, and are wondering whether in the interest of what is described as orderly democratic procedure, we ought not to recede from our position. It has been said that this deadlock constitutes a confession of the weakness of democracy. I disagree with that conclusion. As a matter of fact I think it testifies to the very forthrightness of democratic procedure when people in the Congress can disagree, and then on the rock of principle stand by their conclusions. Disagreements between the two bodies of Congress have frequently occurred in the past and nobody has ever suggested that such disagreements constitute a break-down of democratic processes.

I have stood by the proposal which the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations offered as an amendment to this resolution, in the past, and I propose to stand by it today, and in standing by it, I think I can dispel some of the misapprehensions and misunderstandings that have developed from one day to another.

I was asked yesterday whether I would agree to a resolution without such a proposal, if there was an assurance from the Commodity Credit Corporation that for a 30-day period they would not sell. I said that I would agree, if they would put it in writing. Later, I was called by telephone—and I am not saying who called—and the answer was, "Sorry, but we cannot agree to put it in writing." Why can they not agree to put it in writing? I leave that with you, without indicating who the author of those conversations was. Why would they not agree to some kind of assurance for this 30-day period? You answer that.

It has been suggested to the country that the House was unwilling to release feed wheat to feeders and this body has in fact been obdurate in refusing to meet an emergent situation by permitting Government to use its own commodities for feed for the purpose of increasing present supplies of foodstuffs. Such an intimation departs widely from the facts and deserves careful examination.

The last proposal which the House conferees offered to the Senate conferees was on June 30. That proposal contained substantially the following language:

"On or before the 15th of September, 1942, which is substantially 60 days, there may be sold not to exceed 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for the above-named purposes, meaning feed or alcohol, at a price not less than corn parity."

They spurned it. We were in conference about 30 minutes and both sides adjourned. We were willing to release 25,000,000 bushels for feed at the corn parity price, and the Senate said "No."

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Briefly.

Mr. HOPE. Does the gentleman think any wheat could be sold with that proviso, that it must be sold at not less than corn parity price?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me examine it. Let us see what that proposal does. Here is the crux of the difference: The question before us today is not whether the House or Senate is willing to release the grain for feed. It is a question of the price at which it shall be released. The Senate said at not less than 85 percent of corn parity. The parity price of corn today is 96 cents. Eighty-five percent of 96 cents is 82 cents. So the Senate proposes to sell this wheat at 82 cents a bushel. The parity price of wheat today is $1.37. Thus the difference between the two bodies is this: The Senate said, in effect, "We will sell 125,000,000 bushels of this wheat for about 82 cents a bushel." The House said, "You can sell 25,000,000 bushels up to and including September 15 at the rate of twelve and one-half million bushels a month, for feed, at 96 cents a bushel." There is the difference.

The reason for the difference is that when you so depress the price of wheat and bring it below the price of corn it means that the price of corn goes down. It means that once more we reach into the Federal Treasury for subsidies with which to bring the price to parity, for in this same bill we have already agreed with the Senate that for the crop year of 1942 the farmer shall receive full parity. Full parity is not in disagreement. That will be the law of the land when we finally agree upon some kind of a bill. When we torpedo the price of a competitive grain, which is just as valuable in the feed lot as a bushel of corn, then, of course, the required subsidy is going to require infinitely more of a libation out of the Federal Treasury.

Some Senators now suggest, "We will cure it with 100-percent loans." Did you examine the long debate in the Senate yesterday? They cannot agree on this 100-percent loan issue, for they know full well that at the end of the road there will be complete domination and control of every aspect of farm life, the marketing of the grain, the giving of loans, and the disposition of the grain afterward by the Government itself.

The question was raised yesterday that we ought to relent from our position because of new uses, for purposes of manufacturing alcohol to be converted into rubber. Donald Nelson left us scant comfort yesterday in his testimony before the Gillette committee in which he says that if critical materials are to be used to build distilleries it will be a diversion from the war effort, and he refused to agree with that premise. Rubber derived from alcohol which is derived from grain is one of our great industrial hopes. It is practical. It will meet the present situation. But the processing of such grain requires additional distilling capacity. Such capacity requires steel, copper, and other critical materials. To divert them to this use requires approval from the W. P. B. This approval will evidently not be granted because of the diversion of such critical materials from the war effort. For the moment, at least, that consideration is not an item in the resolution or the amendment now before us.

Mr. Nelson engaged in heated controversy with members of the Gillette committee, and this morning every paper in the land from the New York Times westward stated that Donald Nelson is against the manufacture of rubber from grain. I allude to the matter only to indicate that in the 30-day proposal which we are now discussing, the matter of uses is not before us.

Are we going to relent? If we relent for 30 days, it will be suggested that we relent entirely for the balance of the year.

I realize that other factors are involved in this controversy. Members of the House are conscious of the embarrassment which might be occasioned for the Department of Agriculture if this matter is not adjusted and are therefore anxious to make temporary provision for the Department. In my own case, however, I have lived with this matter for a long time and do not feel that even for a temporary period I can forsake the position I have so long maintained.

I would be willing to incorporate in that amendment a proposal to release 25,000,000 bushels of grain at not less than corn parity price, for feeding purposes. But perhaps the Senate will not take it any more than they will take this proposal. We offered it to them and they turned it down once before. It proves, however, that the House has made earnest and diligent effort to find reasonable ground for compromise and permit a release of wheat for feed, but that proposal was not acceptable to the other body.

Every Member of the House conference committee agreed to that proposal, and I trust, in the interest of accuracy and the interest of preserving a factual record, it will not again be intimated to the country that the House or the House conferees were capricious or arbitrary in meeting the present problem.

Thus we come back to this whole question of price. Shall it be released for 55 cents under parity or 41 cents under parity? This means a great deal to the Midwest. Cotton has no stake here. Rice has no stake here. Tobacco has no stake here. Those commodities are at parity. It is purely a difficulty that relates to corn and wheat.

I am willing to get together with the Senate. I am willing to eat humble pie whenever it becomes necessary, but it is quite obvious to me that the farmers of the Middle West are the real parties in interest in this controversy over the release of wheat at a price which is 14 cents a bushel below the parity price of corn, and I do not propose to forsake the continuous fight which I have made these many weeks in behalf of the farmers of the midwestern section of the land.

They are patriots. They are making sacrifices. They buy bonds in greater proportion than the farmers of any section of the land. Their sons are inducted into the Army and gladly bear arms for their Nation. The farmers must employ their wives and children for long, arduous hours of farm work. Farm labor is impossible to secure. Costs have risen sharply. Shall they now be deprived of this protection for which we have been struggling for weeks?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If we sell any one commodity below parity, is that not an entering wedge? Would it not open the way to eventual sale of any Government-controlled commodity at any price level to which the Department might wish to depress it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right. I allude to the feed proposal only for the purpose of showing that the House was not obstinate and obdurate in the matter. We tried to give them twelve and a half million bushels a month that they might sell up to the 15th of September. The reason we took that particular date was that there is wet weather in the Midwest. We have no idea what kind of a corn crop we will get. Suppose it is substantially short; we will know by the 15th of September.

If it is substantially short this problem of wheat surpluses will disappear, because the feeders will come in and take it at corn parity. We tried to reach some kind of agreement; we conferred in the spirit of compromise willing to do that, but the Senate spurned that offer.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I desire to ask the gentleman whether or not he is supporting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] or is he going to offer a separate amendment?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I shall offer no separate amendment. I am for the resolution which was introduced by the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], provided the House adopts the amendment which was offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Is not wheat selling for about 80 percent of parity at the present time on the open market?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Chicago futures market, I expect, is about $1.14 or $1.16; the cash price would perhaps be around $1.06.

Mr. COOLEY. If wheat does not sell in the open market at 80 percent of parity at the present time, how does the gentleman think that Congress by an act of legislation can force the livestock people of the country to buy it at 100 percent of parity?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman is speaking now, of course, of 80 percent of wheat parity.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is the gentleman asking me?

Mr. COOLEY. I am asking the gentleman how we can, by Federal law, force the livestock dealers to buy wheat at a price in excess of what they are willing to pay?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will submit this to the gentleman: The executive secretary of the United States Livestock Association testified before the Senate committee in favor of the position of the House, against the Senate position, mind you. He represented 85 percent of the feeders of the country. That is what he intimated and suggested to the Senate subcommittee.

Mr. COOLEY. Why is wheat not moving at the present time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. He said they ought to insist on the position of the House, because beef is selling for about $2.53 above parity. What you propose to do is to take from the producer whose commodities are under parity and hand it over in the form of subsidy which would cost the Federal Treasury $20,000,000 to the producer whose product is over parity.

Mr. COOLEY. Just one more question: If the livestock people are in favor of the position taken by the House, why then is not wheat moving now to meet the needs of the livestock producers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Probably some wheat is moving, although not very much at the present time.

Mr. COOLEY. There is nothing to keep it from moving except price.

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. BARNES. While cash wheat is selling at $1.06, yet the farmers in that area would get that wheat at 82 cents, because it is 85 percent of parity of the corn price rather than 85 percent of parity of the wheat price.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will yield further in just a moment, but let me make an observation before my time runs out.

I think it is very regrettable that certain organizations of the country are referred to as pressure groups. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the United States Livestock Association, the commissioners of agriculture of the States have been for the House position. Now they are referred to as pressure groups. Let me tell you about one of these pressure groups. I quote from a letter dated November

22, 1941. This letter was addressed to Mr. O'Neal, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation, by the President of the United States, and I quote a portion of that letter:

> I am equally confident that the Nation will see to it that agriculture receives a fair return for its efforts and also the protection necessary to prevent a repetition of the collapse that followed the last war. One reason for my confidence is the existence of independent farm organizations like your own that will contribute powerful support to the welfare of agriculture and to the total defense effort.

So it would appear that what was regarded as a fine, independent organization of 500,000 farmers a few months ago, enjoying the highest confidence of the administration, overnight becomes a pressure group.

A powerful organization was born—November 1941; it is not particularly fair.

There have been no independent, concerted, consultative meetings by Members of this House in the interest of agriculture, because our problems have always been thrashed out here openly on the floor of the House.

I have an idea that the country has been led to believe that the so-called farm bloc is some well-organized closely-knit group of Members who follow the recommendations of some steering committee and then vote as a unit. The only trouble with that idea is that there is no bloc, there is no steering committee, there is no secrecy, and they do not operate as a unit. The fact that this Subcommittee on Agriculture has been split 4 and 4 on these issues is the best evidence of that. It is nothing more than Members from the farm States who thrash out their differences out here on the floor where all the world can see and hear and study farm problems diligently and earnestly in the hope that the country will cease thinking of the farmer as a peasant and in the hope that the business of agriculture, which has so long been regarded as a sort of sick, economic child, will be given a chance to find a solution for the problem of prices in the open market with a minimum of Government domination and control.

Now, then, let me recapitulate.

The conferees of the House are in agreement on the pending resolution to provide funds for the Department of Agriculture for 30 days with the exception of this question of subparity sales of grain by the Commodity Credit Corporation. On that proposal, I shall support the amendment of the gentlemen from Missouri.

The House conferees have proposed a suggestion to the Senate with respect to the sale of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat over a 75-day period at a price equal to corn parity price so that the question of feeding would be met. This proposal was rejected.

As I indicated in my remarks on yesterday, the very position which the House has heretofore taken on this problem was and is identical with the position taken by the Senate on February 25, 1942, when by a record vote of 50 to 23, the Senate passed S. 2255 to prohibit subparity sales of grain on the ground that sales below parity would discourage additional production of farm commodities in the interest of national defense, that it would depress prices, and that it is necessary to maintain farm prices if the farmer is to be enabled to procure labor in competition with defense industries. The Senate now completely reverses its position.

The question of an adequate supply of commodities derived from grain is not at issue because the Department of Agriculture's own reports indicate a record-breaking production of commodities which in some items is already proving embarrassing to the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

The question of ceilings is not at issue because the reports for the first week in July indicate that prices for wheat, corn, soybeans, rye, and eggs were substantially below the highest price levels reached by these commodities in 1942.

Why then should the farmers be denied the protection which some of us have struggled to preserve?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, too much has been made of this question of parity in connection with this bill and this amendment. I do not believe that the principle of parity is involved in any way in this amendment or in this Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. The policy of the Congress on the question of parity has been settled. It was settled in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and there is nothing that we can do in connection with this bill to change it. The adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri or its rejection is not going to affect the question of parity in the least. I mention that because I know there are some Members of the House representing districts which do not produce corn and wheat and who are not particularly interested in those commodities, who have felt that perhaps this is a vote on the question of parity and that in order to express their approval of the principle of parity it is necessary for them to vote for this restriction against the sale of commodities at a price below parity.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has been selling commodities ever since the commodity loan program has been in effect. It has been and is selling wheat for livestock feed. Unless the Corporation can dispose of the commodities it holds the loan program will eventually fail. This has not resulted in a demoralization of prices, neither has it weakened the principle of parity in any way. The Commodity Credit Corporation can sell all the wheat it wants to today at 50 cents a bushel, yet that does not affect the principle of parity in the least.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If, as the gentleman says, you do sell wheat at 50 cents a bushel, which is nearly a dollar below parity, how can the gentleman say it does not affect the principle of parity when all there is to parity is the provision that the farmer be given a parity price for his labor?

Mr. HOPE. That does not affect the ability of the farmer to get a parity price. I say it could be done. I did not say it was being done. It has not been done, and it will not be done. Only a small amount of wheat has been sold and that at competitive prices.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But it can be done, and as soon as the Government announces it will sell wheat or cotton at any price below parity, that instant the price of that commodity drops to the Government price.

Mr. HOPE. I refuse to yield further.

In spite of this power to sell at any price, only somewhere between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels of wheat have been sold for feed, as I recall. I hope we can sell a great deal more.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. Not at this time.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I just wanted to know why they have not sold more.

Mr. HOPE. If we adopt the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri and go ahead and adopt the amendment in the permanent appropriation bill, we are going to prevent the sale of wheat for feed, for alcohol, and even for export.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It does not prevent the use or sale of anything that the Government holds, either cotton or wheat. The only thing it does is to say if it is sold or used, the farmer shall have a parity price for it.

Mr. HOPE. That brings us back to just what the gentleman from Illinois said awhile ago. He said that the House conferees were perfectly willing to permit the sale of wheat at parity prices for corn.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Deteriorated wheat, if the gentleman will read the amendment.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman from Illinois said the House conferees offered a proposition to sell a certain amount of wheat at parity prices for corn.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But that is not involved in the pending amendment.

Mr. HOPE. That does not mean a thing. A man could offer to sell a $100 horse for $1,000, but that would not be making a sale. It does no good to offer to sell wheat for feed at the parity price of corn, because it cannot be sold at that price.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But you could sell it for $100, and that would be parity. If the price of wheat was at parity, as much wheat would be sold as is sold today at less than parity.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the conferees of the House have labored diligently and sincerely to try to solve the problem that is now disturbing us and, personally, I would have no inclination whatever to say or do anything that would be critical of the efforts that those gentlemen have

made. The fact remains, however, that we have not solved the difficulty. We have before us an important bill today that has drifted over 7 or 8 days beyond the fiscal year. It ties up one of the great departments of the Government, and its present status almost assumes the proportions of a national scandal. It almost shows that the legislative body is not able to legislate.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlemen on both sides of this thing talk a lot about the question of principle that is involved. I want to remind you of a great statesman who served in this House since I have been here and who in the cloak room one day delivered himself of this statement: "There are times in the life of everyone of us when we must rise above principle."

I think the time has come when we should try to settle this proposition, and while I do not pretend to know the agricultural situation like the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], I think I understand what is involved here. If we adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] then what we have done here today has been absolutely idle and of no avail, because you write in the bill the restrictions against the sale of the surplus commodities which we know the other body are not going to accept, and we might as well not have met here today. We will be not one whit nearer solution of the problem if we adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] putting in these restrictions.

On the other hand, as I understand it, the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment leaves it in such shape that the Department of Agriculture can continue to function for 30 days on the same basis it is now functioning and it has been agreed that the interpretation of the law would be that there will be no inhibition against the sale of these surplus crops owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation below parity for feed purposes, and so forth, if they wish to do it. That is a power that they have had all the time and which they have exercised all the time, and which has not brought the dire results that have been predicted for it. May I submit that it is a reasonable compromise of this situation to continue as is for another 30 days while these gentlemen go back to conference, without writing restrictions and inhibitions in it. Not only is it reasonable but that is the course which has been recommended and urged to us by the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture.

I am not willing here now to agree that they do not have the interest of the farmer at heart. I would sooner follow the leadership of the President of the United States where the welfare of the farmers is concerned as of any gentlemen who have been in the well of the House today. I believe he has their welfare at heart. I think when we follow his leadership in a matter of this kind we have not gone astray. The President has asked that we take this course, the Secretary of Agriculture has asked that we take it, it is the wise thing to do, it will bring us a step nearer solving this deadlock, and I hope very much that the House will take that action today.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TERRY].

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, the members of the subcommittee worked upon the hearings on this bill about 2 months—from January to March—and we had the bill on the floor from the 1st of March to the 13th of March. We have been engaged in conferences with the Senate for about a month.

I have tried to the best of my ability as one of the conferees to arrive at a reasonable compromise of the differences between the House and the Senate. That is what conferees are appointed for, to settle differences, to compromise, if you please. If we did not have to compose differences there would be no need of conferees.

The principal questions that are in dispute now are the Farm Security funds and the question of parity and the disposal of grain. I have felt that if the conferees of the House and the Senate would get together in an all-out effort for 2 days they could settle this matter without waiting for 30 days. The gentleman from Georgia, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, has asked that we adopt the House resolution instead of the Senate resolution, and has stated that the Senate will agree to that.

If we cannot settle the differences by a conference at this time, which I say we should have, we should adopt the motion the gentleman from Georgia has offered, and should not at this time adopt the amendment the gentleman from Missouri has offered. It seems to me that we cannot in this continuing resolution ignore entirely the wishes of a coordinate body of the legislative branch of this Government. A vote against the Cannon amendment does not indicate or mean a vote against parity. It merely means that we should not try to tie the hands of the House and Senate conferees further by threatening in this resolution that our position is adamant. They also probably feel the same way about their position, but they have not tried to so indicate in the resolution they have offered, and for which our resolution is a substitute.

If we adopt the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] we shall have an opportunity to get together with the Senate in further conferences, which I most earnestly hope will result in an agreement, which will be acceptable to both bodies.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, we are faced with a very practical situation. We are faced with the situation that this bill ordinarily would have passed before June 30, that the bill has not passed, that it is now July 7, and that unless something happens by tonight or tomorrow at the latest, unless some legislative action is taken by the Congress of the United States, the Department of Agriculture will be placed in a very embarrassing position, to say the least, as far as its operations are concerned. We are faced with the direct question that we must do something to continue the activities of the Department of Agriculture. We must take some step.

The mere fact that we follow the course recommended by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] does not mean that the House is retreating. The bill is still in conference. We are attempting in accordance with democratic processes of government to meet an emergency and to pass a continuing resolution that will enable a very important department of our Government to function.

My friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], whose views I profoundly respect, says that the present predicament is evidence of the strength of democratic processes of government. With all due accord to the gentleman and his ability, I cannot agree with that statement. Certainly it is evidence of democratic processes of government in a mood or attitude of defeatism, if not inability to agree. I see no strength in that, I see the opposite. But whether it is strength or weakness, the fact remains that unless Congress does something today, the Department of Agriculture will be placed in a very embarrassing position, and the fault will lie with the Congress of the United States. Whether the House or the Senate be at fault, the people of the United States are going to blame us, perhaps you and me individually, but the Congress of the United States as such will be held accountable to the people of the United States if we do not do something today that will enable the Department of Agriculture to function under the law, not outside the pale of the law, during the period necessary for the conferees to arrive at an agreement.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. What the gentleman has said is quite accurate, but the thing that bothers some of us in this: The conferees of the Houses have had nearly 2 months to iron out the differences, but have failed to do so and now come back at this particular juncture and say there is an emergency so great that it is absolutely necessary to approve this amendment. However, I feel that the House conferees have acted in good faith and I am willing to rely upon the assurance of the chairman of the subcommittee that within the 30 days provided for in this amendment for further consideration they will be able to effect an adjustment in keeping with the previous action of the House, and as it does not change or alter the position we have heretofore taken in the matters involved I shall support the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank my good friend the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] for his observation.

With all due respect to the views expressed here today there is a deeper question that concerns me. We are not

faced with this situation under normal conditions. To me, it would be serious enough under normal conditions, but, not speaking as the majority leader but as a Member of the body that I love, and speaking also as an American, I am deeply concerned with this problem today because of the fact that we are in war; I am concerned with the broader implications that someone who may misunderstand the operation of democratic processes of government could put upon this situation and convey to the peoples of the conquered nations or of the dictator or semidictator nations, in support of the claim that democratic processes of government cannot function in an emergency. You and I know that this is not so, but the very fact that we are tied up this way could be used by someone under color of right to propagandize and influence peoples in other countries of the world that in a crisis we cannot function.

The adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri means that we might just as well not agree to the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]. I hope the motion offered by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, in an effort to solve the problem temporarily, will be agreed to.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. COFFEE].

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I opposed the position taken by the House originally in this matter and today I shall vote against the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. We are in a jam and a compromise must be reached, if the Department of Agriculture is to continue to function. There is, in my opinion, a lack of understanding in reference to the economic issues involved in this wheat and corn controversy. In the first place, it would be impossible to sell any wheat for feeding purposes at the parity price of corn. Any farmer or any feeder will tell you that he will feed corn in preference to wheat at the same price. If you put in this provision that prevents the sale of wheat below the parity price of corn it means that there will be no chance whatever to dispose of any of this surplus wheat through feeding channels.

Now, bear this in mind: It is a wheat surplus that is embarrassing this country. The corn surplus is gradually disappearing. Now, unless you provide some method by which some of the surplus wheat can be disposed of through feed channels, it will be held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and eventually result in the reenactment of the old Farm Board fiasco.

Let us make it possible to dispose of this surplus wheat in feed channels. I would suggest to the conferees that no wheat be permitted to be sold below the prevailing price of corn. Certainly this could not be injurious to the corn producer. Wheat would be fed only in places where corn was not readily available. It would not depress the price of corn, nor would it depress the market on wheat to be milled into flour.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to urge the House as earnestly as I can not to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I think there is no one in the House who is more deeply interested in this proviso or limitation on Commodity Credit Corporation administrative funds being kept in the bill for the 1943 fiscal year than I am. In voting against the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri I am not abandoning that position. I expect to continue my efforts as vigorously as I can, as chairman of the conferees, to secure the approval of the House position in the final form of the bill. But this is an emergency matter. If we pass this legislation we are not permitting the Department to do anything other than it has been doing all the time up until now. It did it on June 30, and it was doing it before June 30, and this is simply a proposal to permit it to operate as it has heretofore until we can agree on the terms of the permanent bill.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] was not even present in committee when this proviso was written. He did not help write the agricultural appropriation bill. This proviso was written by myself. When the conferees met on last Wednesday to consider this joint resolution which I have offered as a substitute for the Senate language, all eight of them agreed unanimously upon the language of that resolution. There was no suggestion by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], or by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that they had any exceptions to the language of that resolution, and the idea of offering an amendment or proviso to the language of that resolution has arisen since that time. So if our agreement had been promptly carried into effect on last Wednesday, as intended, no issue of this type would ever have arisen.

The issue which we are discussing here is whether or not this Congress is able to act in the face of an emergency under which the Department of Agriculture must cease to function unless we provide it with temporary funds until we can agree upon terms of a permanent bill. That is all this is. Nobody is sacrificing any position which he may have taken. Those of us who voted for this limitation on the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation could expect to continue to vote for it and vote against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] without in any way being inconsistent.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say that in my judgment, in all the circumstances, the least thing the House can do is to adopt the motion proposed by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman and, certainly, if we are going to adopt any amendment to it, we might just as well not adopt it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the pending motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri to the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 33, noes 98.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present and object to the vote on that ground.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 59, nays 185, not voting 188, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—59

Allen, Ill.	Dworshak	Mason
Andersen, H. Carl	Fish	Mills, Ark.
Barnes	Gathings	Mundt
Baumhart	Grant, Ala.	Pace
Bennett	Gwynne	Ploeser
Bishop	Heidinger	Rankin, Miss.
Bonner	Howell	Rizley
Boren	Jenkins, Ohio	Scrugham
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Smith, Ohio
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson, Ill.	Snyder
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson, Okla.	Stratton
Cartwright	Kerr	Sumner, Ill.
Chiperfield	Knutson	Talle
Clevenger	Larrabee	Van Zandt
Colmer	LeCompte	Vincent, Ky.
Cox	Ludlow	Wheat
Crowther	McGregor	Wickersham
Cunningham	McIntyre	Wilson
Dirksen	Manasco	Wolcott
	Martin, Iowa	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—185

Allen, La.	Fenton	Michener
Anderson, Calif.	Fitzgerald	Mills, La.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Flannagan	Monroney
Angell	Folger	Moser
Beckworth	Ford, Miss.	Mott
Beiter	Ford, Thomas F.	Murdock
Bell	Fulmer	Nelson
Bland	Gale	Norrell
Bloom	Gearhart	O'Brien, Mich.
Boggs	Gehrmann	Patman
Boykin	Gillie	Patrick
Bradley, Pa.	Granger	Peterson, Fla.
Brooks	Grant, Ind.	Peterson, Ga.
Brown, Ga.	Gregory	Pheiffer, William T.
Bryson	Guyer	Pierce
Buck	Haines	Pittenger
Bulwinkle	Hare	Plauché
Burch	Harris, Ark.	Priest
Burdick	Harris, Va.	Ramsay
Burgin	Harter	Ramspeck
Camp	Hartley	Randolph
Canfield	Hébert	Rankin, Mont.
Capozzoli	Holland	Reed, N. Y.
Carlson	Hope	Rees, Kans.
Carter	Houston	Robertson, Va.
Case, S. Dak.	Hull	Robinson, Utah
Celler	Hunter	Rockwell
Chapman	Izac	Rogers, Mass.
Clark	Jackson	Rolph
Cochran	Jarman	Romjue
Coffee, Nebr.	Johnson, Calif.	Russell
Coffee, Wash.	Johnson, Luther A.	Sanders
Collins	Johnson, W. Va.	Sasscer
Cooley	Kee	Satterfield
Cooper	Kennedy, Michael J.	Scanlon
Costello	Kilday	Schuetz
Courtney	Kopplemann	Schulte
Cravens	Kunkel	Sheppard
Crosser	Lambertson	Sheridan
D'Alesandro	Lanham	Sikes
Davis, Tenn.	Lea	Simpson
Dewey	McCormack	Smith, Maine
Dies	McGehee	Smith, Va.
Dingell	McGranery	Smith, Wash.
Disney	McKeough	Sparkman
Domengeaux	McLaughlin	Spence
Doughton	McLean	Springer
Downs	McMillan	Stearns, N. H.
Drewry	Maciora	Sullivan
Duncan	Magnuson	Sutphin
Eaton	Mahon	Talbot
Eliot, Mass.	Mansfield	Tarver
Elliott, Calif.	May	Terry
Faddis	Meyer, Md.	Thomas, Tex.
Fellows		Thomason

Tolan	Weaver	Wolverton, N. J.
Traynor	Weiss	Woodrum, Va.
Treadway	Welch	Young
Vinson, Ga.	Wene	Youngdahl
Voorhis, Calif.	West	Zimmerman
Walter	Whitten	
Ward	Whittington	
Wasielewski	Williams	

NOT VOTING—188

Andresen, August H.	Hall, Leonard W.	O'Leary
Andrews	Halleck	Oliver
Arends	Hancock	O'Neal
Arnold	Harness	O'Toole
Baldwin	Harrington	Paddock
Barden	Hart	Patton
Barry	Healey	Pearson
Bates, Ky.	Heffernan	Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Bates, Mass.	Hendricks	Plumley
Beam	Hess	Poage
Bender	Hill, Colo.	Powers
Blackney	Hill, Wash.	Rabaut
Boehne	Hinshaw	Reece, Tenn.
Bolton	Hobbs	Reed, Ill.
Bradley, Mich.	Hoffman	Rich
Buckler, Minn.	Holbrock	Richards
Buckley, N. Y.	Holmes	Rivers
Butler	Hook	Robertson, N. Dak.
Byrne	Imhoff	Robsion, Ky.
Byron	Jacobsen	Rockefeller
Casey, Mass.	Jarrett	Rodgers, Pa.
Chenoweth	Jenks, N. H.	Rogers, Okla.
Clason	Jennings	Sabath
Claypool	Johns	Sacks
Cluett	Johnson, Ind.	Sauthoff
Cole, Md.	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Schaefer, Ill.
Cole, N. Y.	Jones	Scott
Copeland	Jonkman	Secrest
Crawford	Kean	Shafer, Mich.
Creal	Keefe	Shanley
Culkin	Kefauver	Shannon
Cullen	Kelley, Pa.	Short
Curtis	Kelly, Ill.	Smith, Pa.
Davis, Ohio	Kennedy, Martin J.	Smith, W. Va.
Day	Keogh	Smith, Wis.
Delaney	Kilburn	Somers, N. Y.
Dickstein	Kinzer	South
Ditter	Kirwan	Starnes, Ala.
Dondero	Kleberg	Steagall
Douglas	Klein	Stefan
Durham	Kocialkowski	Stevenson
Eberharter	Kramer	Sumners, Tex.
Edmiston	Landis	Sweeney
Ellis	Lane	Taber
Elston	Leavy	Tenerowicz
Engel	Lesinski	Thill
Englebright	Lewis	Thom
Fitzpatrick	Lynch	Thomas, N. J.
Flaherty	Maas	Tibbott
Fogarty	Maciejewski	Tinkham
Forand	Marcantonio	Vorys, Ohio
Ford, Leland M.	Martin, Mass.	Vreeland
Gamble	Merritt	Wadsworth
Gavagan	Miller	Whelchel
Gerlach	Mitchell	White
Gibson	Murray	Wigglesworth
Gifford	Myers, Pa.	Winter
Gilchrist	Nichols	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gillette	Norton	Worley
Gore	O'Brien, N. Y.	Wright
Gossett	O'Connor	
Graham	O'Day	
Green	O'Hara	
Hall, Edwin Arthur		

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Gilchrist for, with Mr. Leavy against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Sauthoff against.

Mrs. Bolton for, with Mr. Rabaut against.

Mr. Bender for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Jones for, with Mr. Leonard W. Hall against.

Mr. Hill of Washington for, with Mr. Kean against.

Mr. Tenerowicz for, with Mr. Winter against.

Mr. Copeland for, with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey against.

General pairs:

Mr. Martin of Massachusetts with Mr. Cullen.

Mr. Reece of Tennessee with Mr. Kefauver.

Mr. Englebright with Mr. Poage.

Mr. Dondero with Mr. Keogh.

Mr. Douglas with Mr. Sacks.

Mr. Vorys of Ohio with Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Rich with Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Kilburn with Mr. Delaney.

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts with Mr. Martin J. Kennedy.

Mr. Landis with Mr. Harrington.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania with Mr. Barden.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana with Mr. Davis of Ohio.

Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Graham with Mr. Sabath.

Mr. H. Carl Andersen with Mrs. O'Day.

Mr. Keefe with Mr. Dickstein.

Mr. Baldwin with Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Maas with Mr. Beam.

Mr. Paddock with Mr. Patton.

Mr. Thill with Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Richards.

Mr. Culkin with Mr. Schaefer of Illinois.

Mr. Plumley with Mr. Heffernan.

Mr. Murray with Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Butler with Mr. Kline.

Mr. O'Hara with Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Andrews with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer.

Mr. Chenoweth with Mr. Creal.

Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cole of Maryland.

Mr. Leland M. Ford with Mr. Secrest.

Mr. Tibbott with Mr. O'Toole.

Mr. Halleck with Mr. Edmiston.

Mr. Wadsworth with Mr. Durham.

Mr. Vreeland with Mr. Whelchel.

Mr. Johns with Mr. Buckley of New York.

Mr. Hill of Colorado with Mr. Myers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gillette with Mr. Barry.

Mr. Clason with Mr. Flaherty.

Mr. Kinzer with Mr. Forand.

Mr. Arends with Mr. Somers of New York.

Mr. Blackney with Mr. Kirwan.

Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Claypool.

Mr. Robsion of Kentucky with Mr. Boehne.

Mr. Day with Mr. Lane.

Mr. Curtis with Mr. Shanley.

Mr. Shafer of Michigan with Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Gerlach with Mr. O'Neal.

Mr. Bradley of Michigan with Mr. Starnes of Alabama.

Mr. Powers with Mr. Thom.

Mr. Wigglesworth with Mr. Steagall.

Mr. Hoffman with Mr. White.

Mr. Gifford with Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Holmes with Mr. Nichols.

Mr. Jonkman with Mr. Gavagan.

Mr. Miller with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Cluett with Mr. Casey of Massachusetts.

Mr. Engel with Mr. Byrne.

Mr. Ditter with Mr. Sweeney.

Mr. Rockefeller with Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Jennings with Mr. Bryson.

Mr. Harness with Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Elston with Mr. Jacobsen.

Mr. Hancock with Mr. Gore.

Mr. Crawford with Mr. Green.

Mr. Robertson of North Dakota with Mr. Bates of Kentucky.

Mr. Smith of Wisconsin with Mr. Hart.

Mr. Hess with Mr. Holbrock.

Mr. Stevenson with Mr. Kelly of Illinois.

Mr. Taber with Mr. Hobbs.

Mr. Gamble with Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Tinkham with Mr. Imhoff.

Mr. Jarrett with Mr. Hendricks.

Mr. Buckler of Minnesota with Mr. Kramer.

Mr. Scott with Mr. Healey.

Mr. Marcantonio with Mrs. Norton.

Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire with Mr. Gossett.

Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Oliver with Mr. Hook.

Mr. Osmers with Mr. Kleberg.

Mr. Short with Mr. Lesinski.

Mr. GATHINGS changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. BROOKS changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BROWN of Ohio) there were—ayes 167, noes 0.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote upon the ground that there is no quorum present, and make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-one Members present, a quorum.

So the motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to was laid on the table

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there may be some disposition to consider this vote as a vote against parity prices for the farmer. That would be a mistaken impression. The unprecedented situation of the Department of Agriculture operating without funds, and the desire to temporarily dispose of the question in order to release Members who wish to get back to their districts, and expect to take the night train, has impelled many to vote against the amendment in order to get an agreement before the end of the day. The vote does not reflect the attitude of the House on farm parity. That is clearly demonstrated by the fact that many of the conferees on the bill, all of whom are unanimously opposed to selling farm products at less than parity, and have so stated on this floor, have voted against the amendment in order to temporarily provide funds for the Department.

The vote is not a vote against parity, but is merely a vote to provide funds for the Department of Agriculture which is without money to pay its employees tomorrow night.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, there is another amendment of the Senate which will have to be voted on, which amends the title. I offer the following motion, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TARVER moves that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate No. 2, with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert: "'An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the month of July 1942.'"

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

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[PUBLIC LAW 661—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 496—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 7349]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the month of July 1942.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all purposes and objects of expenditure under the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which are provided for in the bill (H. R. 6709 of the Seventy-seventh Congress) entitled "A bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes", together with the Senate amendments thereto to the extent the House of Representatives and the Senate have agreed upon such amendments (otherwise, on the basis of the purposes and objects of expenditure as the same were authorized and provided for in appropriation Acts for the Department of Agriculture on account of the fiscal year 1942), are hereby authorized and provided, for and during the month of July 1942, to the extent, in the detail, and under the conditions, authority, restrictions, and limitations as contained in such bill and such amendments as agreed upon, and otherwise, as aforesaid, and there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary therefor: *Provided*, That if, at any time prior to August 1, 1942, such bill shall become a law, the foregoing provisions of this Act shall thereupon cease to be effective and the amounts expended or obligated hereunder shall be charged against the appropriations or authorizations therein and the total amount expended or obligated during such fiscal year for any item or object of expenditure shall not exceed the amount therein authorized or appropriated for such item when the same is enacted into law.

SEC. 2. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

Approved, July 9, 1942.